FRANCE.

Contradictory Reports of the Battle in the North.

Fire Opened on the Forts South of Paris.

France to be Garrisoned by Prussia After Peace is Declared.

Bismarck Asks that Foreign Ministers be Accredited to Versailles.

More French Successes Reported in the East.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Messages Sent in by the French Government.

BREST, Jan. 6.—The French Government informs the telegraph that messages for Paris will be accepted—to be forwarded at the sender's risk. The charge is ten cents per word, and messages must not exceed twenty words.

Bombardment on the South.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 4, via London, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris commenced at 9 o'clock this, Thursday, morning.

[World's Special.]

Jules Favre Come to the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Jules Favre is coming here.

The Garrison of Avron.

Gen. Trochu accuses the garrison of Avron of contemptible cowardice.

France After Peace is Restored.

[Herald's special.]

LONDON, January 5.—A special dispatch to the Times dated Berlin 5th, says that, by the request of Bismarck, Austria will accredit a representative to Versailles. After peace has been restored, France will remain occupied some time, and the French prisoners will be sent to Metz, which will be regarded as a German fortress.

King William's Sensitiveness.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A letter from the German army in front of Paris says King William is one of the most sensitive men in the world. His feelings are so acute that his medical advisers were obliged to forbid his visits to the wounded at the palace. The sound of a death march or the sight of a military funeral produces a deep melancholy, and the aspect of the battlefield on which was won his imperial crown has made him sick nigh unto death and quite unmanned him for many hours afterward.

The Gutted Villages.

Russell writes to the London Times: "Versailles has not suffered, very grateful houses, no shells, roofless, windowless—but no words can give an idea of the state of some of the suburban villages and towns around the French capital. They are now divided into categories, and are familiarly described in the German army in words which may be translated: No. 1, the town of a prosperity ransacked; No. 2, the town of the moderately plundered; No. 3, the town of clean gutted. It needs a nice eye and practical knowledge to tell the distinction between some times."

"When Will It All Be Over?"

A Tribune correspondent with the army before Paris writes from Versailles: "A general expression of sadness is over the whole face. There is a wearied, tired look on every face 'When will it all be over?' is the phrase you hear on all sides. To-day one hears the abuse of the French for fighting when they are beaten, when they ought to have given in. Look at Austerlitz. When they were thoroughly beaten in 1806 they signed a treaty of peace, and the war was at an end. But all this laughing at the French, and lifting up of hands against the enormities of Frenchmen and such like, really only mean this: We have such a tough nut to crack than we thought we had. France is a very big and a very rich country. We have the greatest difficulty in maintaining our hold on a third of it—but we mean to hope to conquer the whole country? No word of admiration is vouchsafed for the course of Paris in having consented to be cooped for now nearly three months from all the outer world."

Reasons for Bombardment.

A London Telegraph correspondent has the following: "The views expressed with regard to the bombardment, by the highest authorities, are much as follows: 'We have no right to sacrifice the life of a single German soldier unnecessarily to achieve any object of the present war. We are sure of Paris. Its capitulation, sooner or later, is a certainty. We may look at men by months or years, should by besieging the forts and ramparts, but that will not be our doing. We wait outside, and do not molest the Parisians. If they attack us, we shall drive them back with heavy cost, no doubt, but the blood shed in such encounters will be upon their heads, not ours. On the other hand, if we assume the offensive, we shall be morally responsible to all the widows and orphans in Germany bereft of their relatives in the course of an active siege. Does not cost, as such, comparatively speaking, to stay here quartered upon the enemy, but it would cost millions to bombard the forts effectually, and we are answerable to for our country's treasury as well as for her blood. In short, there is no valid reason that can justify us in departing from our passive attitude before Paris, and we consequently deem it to be our duty to remain where we are until famine shall have done completely the work which our shells might, after all, fail to effect.'"

IN THE NORTH

The German Report.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.—Gen. Manteuffel reports that an attack made by considerable masses of the enemy was repulsed near Sogenirs Monday, with small loss on our side and heavy loss to the enemy, including 300 prisoners. Tuesday, Gen. Von Gorban, with fifteen division, victoriously repelled an attack of the army of the North near Bapaume. At the end of the last fight the enemy began to retreat, which soon became disastrous to them in consequence of the close pursuit of our cavalry. We have already five hundred prisoners.

The French Report.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The French army of the North returned to their encampment near Boulle, after the battle, on the 3d inst. Gen. Faidherbe, in an order of the day, says: "Soldiers, in the battle of Pont Noiselles you victoriously held your positions. At Bapaume you carried all positions of the enemy. This time he will not deny you your victory. By your valor and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as we have obtained provisions and ammunition we will continue operations."

A Neutral Report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Havre, dated January 5th, morning, confirms a dispatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle has been very fierce, and of a very sanguinary character. It lasted for several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prussians was very heavy, and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

Manteuffel's Report.

LONDON, January 5.—Gen. Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens, on the 3d inst., that Gen. Bentheim, with troops from the First army corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day (Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine, and captured three cannon, three flags and 500 prisoners.

General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Amiens on the 4th, confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he had pursued the enemy beyond Bongachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

Prussian Victory Reported.

VERSAILLES, January 5.—The Prussians on the morning of the 4th surprised and dispersed the French force on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing three stand of colors, two cannon and 450 prisoners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Cabinet.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Madrid corrects the former statement of the composition of the Spanish Cabinet. It is as follows: Serrano, President of the Council; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ulloa, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Sagosta, Minister of the Interior; Zorilla, Minister of Public Works; Ayala, Minister of the Colonies.

THE PROVINCES.

Matters in the East.

VERSAILLES, 5.—The siege of Belfonte continues. Gen. Glumer, commanding the German forces in the valley of the Saone reports that he evacuated Dijon in accordance with orders from headquarters, and reached Vesoul on the 29th ult. He adds that he still holds the passage of the river Saone.

☞ At the battle of Gravelotte a trumpeter was killed by a ball which went in at the mouth of his instrument.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLIII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 837

NEW YORK.

The American Institute Farmers' Club Meeting—Ladies and Turnips—Dr. Livingstone Turns up Again—Different Brooches Urged to Accept a Salary of $20,000—Etc., Etc.

DR. LIVINGSTONE SAFE AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Late foreign mails bring the report that Mr. Livingstone had arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting there for a vessel bound for England.

FARMERS' CLUB.

A number of members of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, who made a trip to California together last summer, had a reunion and dinner last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Among the prominent members of the club present were Hon. N. G. Ely, President of the club, Donald G. Mitchell, J. B. Lyman and wife, P. T. Quinn, Silas Higgins and wife, Prof. Whitney of the Artisan. Mr. Ely presided and explained the object for which they had met, and read letters of regret from George Bancroft, of California, Mark Twain, D. D. T. Moore, J. R. Dodge, Joseph Harris, A. Willard, Mr. Bragdon and others. Speeches were made by Messrs. Lyman, Twitchell, Miss Middie Morgan and others.

OFFICERS RETIRED.

The retiring board, General McDowell, President, in session at military headquarters in this city, adjourned yesterday by orders from Washington. About eighty officers were summoned to appear before it, most of whom have been retired.

A SON OF ANSON BURLINGAME.

An absurd story is going the rounds that the son of the late Anson Burlingame is about to enter Columbia College. Tala young gentleman spent some time at one of the German Universities during his father's residence at Pekin and subsequent mission in behalf of the Chinese Government to the different western nations. Since his father's death he has returned to the United States, and settled in this city for the purpose of practicing law.

A DOOMED MURDERER GOES CRAZY.

The condemned murderer, Lawrence Sullivan, who killed John O'Brien in June last, has become hopelessly insane in the Tombs. The Warden has been compelled to place him in irons and has padded his cell. Dr. Nell, of the Tombs, has visited the District Attorney yesterday afternoon and requested that the condemned man might be sent to the lunatic asylum. Sullivan is not expected to live until the day fixed for his execution.

THE INATTENTIVE PHYSICIAN'S CASE.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, to-day dismissed the complaints against Dr. Hodges for alleged neglect in not bestowing proper care upon the wife of Mr. Monroe.

DIFFIDENT BEECHER.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have again asked Mr. Beecher to accept $20,000 as his salary for the ensuing year.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—P. M.

The Gold market has been more active to-day; opening at 110¾, selling down to 110¼, and then advancing to 110¾, at which price it closed. Loans were made at 6@7 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $28,000,000.

Government securities were steady all the morning and late in the day advanced ¼ per cent. Transactions were light.

The stock market opened weak, but has shown more activity than for some time past. Wabash was the weakest and declined 1 per cent, closing steady.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent. The mercantile failures continue and seem to be spreading all over the country. The firm of Sweetzer, Church & Co., dry goods merchants of Boston and Kansas City, was announced to-day. This afternoon the street was filled with rumors of failures, among a large dry goods firm of Philadelphia. Pacific railroad bonds are quite active.

State securities are dull and heavy. Tennessees are weak.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '62	110¾		
Coupons of '64	108⅜		
Coupons of '65	108¾		
Do new	107⅝		
Coupons of '67	107⅝		
Coupons of '68	107⅝		
Ten-forties	108¼		
Currency 6's	110		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	84½	Old Virginia	63
Old Tennessee	70	Canton Co.	50
New Tenn	61½	New N. Car.	22½
New Virginia	63		

STOCKS.

Western U. Tel	46½	Northwestern	70½
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	84⅝
Mariposa	2	Rock Island	98⅛
Do preferred	9⅝	N. J. Central	100
Adams Express	54	St. Paul	49¾
Wells & Co	27	Do preferred	73¾
Amer. Express	42¾	Tol. & Wabash	49¾
U. S. Express	33½	Do preferred	80
Pacific Mail	39¾	Fort Wayne	92
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	97	Terre Haute	27
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	97	Do preferred	51
Erie			14
Erie preferred			31
Harlem			138¾
Do preferred	18		92
Reading			91
Mich. Central			91½
Pittsburg			83

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Special Telegram to the Courier-Journal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Receipts of 3,300, and 1,500 head left over; 5,000 head for to-day. The quality is better than that of last week. There are not many buyers here yet. The market is active, but irregular, and fully ¼ to ½c lower than the closing prices of last week. Western shippers claim to have lost much time and expense on their cattle. Droves are in light supply and limited demand. Prices are lower. W. H. Thomasson sold 60 dairy maids at $34. C. O. Eastman sold 90 Illinois steers, averaging 1,150 pounds, at about 7¼c; Ill. averaging 1,500 pounds, at 8¼c; 20, averaging 1,400 pounds, at 8½c. Henry Rosenthal sold 40 Illinois, averaging 1,000 pounds, at 6¾c; 31, averaging 1,190 pounds, at 6¾c; 18, averaging 1,370 pounds, at 7¾c. Seneca Henry sold 14 Michigan mixed, averaging 950 pounds, at 5¾c; 16 New York, averaging 1,100 pounds, at 6c; 15 Canada, averaging 1,250 pounds, at 7c. Henry Rose sold 18 Michigan steers and oxen, averaging 1,200 pounds, at 6¾c. B. C. Coon sold 17 Ohio cows and oxen, averaging 1,350 pounds, at 6¾c.

Sheep—Receipts of 8,000. Nearly all were shipped through. Very few were sold here. The market is dull and ¼ to ½c lower. Common, 4 to 5c; good, state and Western, 5 to 6¾c; Canada, 7@7¾c.

Hogs—Receipts of 9,300. Nearly all were sent through. There is nothing doing here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—Cotton quiet and the market unsettled. Middling uplands, 7¾ @ 8c; middling Orleans, 8¼@8¾d. Sales, 10,000 bale, of which 1,000 were for export and speculation. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Sugar nominal; on spot 35 6d to 37s. 2d. Linseed oil firmer at 29. 2d@ 29. 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. Bonds firm. U. S. 5-20s of '62, 89¾; do. 1865, 89¾; do. 5-20s, 89½; do '67s, 87½; 10-40s, 87¾. Stock—steady; Erie, 15¾; Illin is Central, 114¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27. The bullion in the Bank of England, £23,1,00.

A Daring Express Robbery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—This evening, at the 5:30 Boston train started from the Union Depot, in this city, across the Hudson river bridge, a man sprang into the American Express car and struck the express messenger, Thomas A. Hepburn, through the neck and right eye, and right ear. The robber then took the keys from the to messenger and opened the safe, from which he abstracted $2,259 in bills. He accomplished all this while crossing a bridge, and arriving at East Albany, jumped off the train and made his escape. The crime was not discovered until the train had stopped at the East Albany depot some minutes, when the wounded messenger was led to the door of his car on the track of attention. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, and notwithstanding his terrible wounds was able to answer and give an account of the robbery. Mr. Hepburn resides in this city. His recovery is not considered possible. The robber is described as being about five feet ten inches height, wearing a mouse ashe and coat, and dressed in dark clothes, and had on a dark cap. The detectives are on the alert, and the early capture of the robber and murderer is hoped for.

The Henry S. Turner Wrecked at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, ILL., January 6.—The steamer Minnola has been in charge of the making of the tow, S. Turner, near Island 10, on Wednesday night. Some snags some hidden obstruction, supposed to be a sunken boat, were near the shore, were badly twisted, with the water up to her boiler deck. Relieves were to have the cargo, chiefly sugar, a total loss. Capt. Rusk thinks she can be raised.

The towboat Sam Parker and barges, with 1,700 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, is lying at Island 28, with fifteen feet in shoals.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Henry S. Turner, which sank on Wednesday, was owned by Geo. Phillips, Vincent Shields, and Captain Rusk, of Covington. She was valued at $25,000 and was insured for $25,000. Is in the Franklin and Home at $2,500; the Independent of Boston $2,500, and the remainder in Cincinnati offices. The wrecking boat, Thomas F. Eckert, left Evansville to-day for the wreck.

The Chicago Bankrupts.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Proceedings in bankrupter were commenced here to-day by the New York creditors of the heavy dry goods firm of Rose & Gonsage and Charles Rearsisee, Brothers & Co. In the former case the only act of bankrupter charged was the non-payment of a note for $3,300, and in the latter case, as an act of bankruptcy, it is charged that the debtors, being insolvent, have suspended payment of their commercial paper. This is the second petition which has been filed against these debtors. The first was by Smith, Gould & Co. on 21st day of March last. After some months—on the 15th of June then—it succeeded in a settlement with their creditors, so that that proceeding was dismissed. In the present case the partners came in and severally applied the act of bankrupter charged, wherefore an adjudication was passed at once.

News from Hayti.

HAYTI, Dec. 23, 1870.—The whole country is now quiet. Heavy rains north have caused an overflow of the rivers, doing great damage to fields under cultivation. Coffee is coming in slowly, owing to the appreciation of the plastic from 150 to 260. On the 18th there was a great celebration of the anniversary of the landing of Cace in the capital, and the downfall of Salnave.

WASHINGTON.

Ominous Interviews Between the President and Prominent Radicals.

A New Departure in the Way of a Persecution of the South Determined On.

Gloomy Prospects for Senator Vance of North Carolina.

Some Damaging Expositions of the Late Army Management.

Queer Conduct of Congress in the Paraguayan Difficulty.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PARAGUAYAN MATTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House, after a two days' debate, has disposed of the Paraguayan investigation, which has been pending in some shape for nearly three years, by passing a resolution calling for a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Admirals Gordon and Davis, and then adopting immediately afterwards resolutions virtually censuring those officers. The passing of sentence after requiring the Department to bring them before a court of inquiry is regarded as a proceeding which is a little out of the line of even the inconsistent legislation of Congress. Admirals Davis and Gordon were charged by Minister Washburne, while at Paraguay, with failure to furnish him assistance in protecting two American citizens who were attaches of the U. S. Legation, from unjust and forcible arrest. Their defense is that they were officers acting under orders of the Navy Department, and did not propose to follow the old custom of obeying as naval officers the orders of our diplomatic representatives.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION

was again under consideration to-day by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but a vote on the Senate resolutions, as well as on those submitted by Gen. Banks, was not taken but deferred till Monday. The committee seem very much disposed to favor Banks' resolution, which proposes a commission to go to San Domingo and negotiate a treaty. The Senate plan, to send commissioners, will probably be reported on Monday by a bare majority of the committee. The Administration is very much inclined to allow no time in securing a vote on annexation at this session.

AMNESTY.

Members of the Reconstruction Committee, whose views were to-day informally solicited, generally expressed the opinion that no general measure relating to amnesty would be passed at this session. Probably all that will be done will be to pass a bill as heretofore, simply removing the political disabilities of the persons therein named. Memorials for such amnesty are presented almost daily by the dozen.

SENATOR ELECT VANCE,

of North Carolina, was on the floor of the House to-day, and will have to be included in a general or special bill before his disabilities are removed and he can take his seat. Leading Republicans say that a bill for his relief will not be passed by either House. There seems to be a good deal of feeling against it.

LE ROI EST MORT; VIVE LE ROI!

The Michigan residents in the District propose giving a grand reception and levee to the Hon. T. W. Ferry, recently nominated to be United States Senator in the place of Hon. Jacob M. Howard, on his arrival in town next week. The President and all the Cabinet will be invited

SECRET INTERVIEWS.

Senator Morton and Bishop Ames had an interview of nearly two hours with the President to-day in the Red Room of the White House. They refused to disclose the objects of their mission. Among others who interviewed the President, were Senators Coukling, Chandler, and Howard, and Governor Scott, of South Carolina.

THE CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Attorney General and Secretary of State were the only gentlemen absent. The session was devoted exclusively to the consideration of matters having a purely departmental interest, although had Congress been in session, according to the statement of one of the Secretaries, the instructions to be given to General Schenck, the newly appointed Minister to England, would have been the special order of the day.

THE MISERABLE WAR SECRETARY.

The Secretary is quite self-defense has been compelled to make a public statement that he will not interfere in any case with the late assignments and orders of that office, and that if members of Congress and voters are dissatisfied with the disposition that has been made of their friends, they must seek redress elsewhere. He says he is compelled to follow this course in order to relieve himself of the persistent and increasing political pressure that has attended the operations of the act of July, 1869.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

It is understood that, at a conference solicited by Grant between himself and Greely and several other gentlemen within the last few days, a new departure has been settled. Meantime, the rumor is well founded that a committee will be constituted for the purpose of libeling Southern communities by collecting all manner of slander, voluntary and mercenary, and solemnly accrediting it to the people by clothing it in an official character. A special message now rests in the drawer, to initiate the plan. The Northern heart is to be fired of course. The committee will be charged with the duties of investigating fabricated outrages, with power to send for persons and papers, but their real function will be to lay a foundation on which to base fresh reconstruction legislation.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Postmaster General Randall was present in the House to-day, having returned from his excursion to Japan, and looking as if he had recovered from the cold-shouldering of the Mikado.

[To the Associated Press.]

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to redeem an additional $4,000,000 of three per cent. certificates, as follows: $5,000 of each of all outstanding certificates between numbers 590 and 610 inclusive, and $10,000 of each of the outstanding certificates between 260 and 500 inclusive, the interest on the same to cease February 28th, at which time they will be no longer available as a portion of the reserve to be possession of as national bank. This will make all $5,650,000 called in. The coin in the Treasury at the close of business to day was $100,269,000, including $27,000,000 in coin certificates.

THE ILLINOIS RECEPTION.

The first annual reception of the Illinois State Republican Association took places tonight at Masonic Temple, at half-past eight o'clock. President Grant, accompanied by Postmaster General Creswell, General Capron and the Illinois Congressional delegation, were received, the address of welcome being delivered by Thomas B. Bryan, and the response by Hon. N. B. Judd. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen from other States.

THE ARMY OFFICERS.

The order mustering out of the service 127 officers, to date from January 1st, was made public yesterday. No supernumerary officers now remain in the army, and promotion in the line, which has been stopped for two years, will recommence as soon as new vacancies occur. No promotions or new appointments can be made in the several staff corps, however, and the reduction in these corps will continue to be made, gradually, as fast as deaths or resignations occur, instead of by summary muster out, as the law requires in the line. Of 127 officers mustered out, 74 were transferred from their regiments to the waiting order list, in order to make them temporary, and better officers taken from the waiting order list and put in their places. Many of the 74 were before Gen. Hancock's board, or were reported for investigation by the board, but not ordered before it on account of the lack of time for them to reach this city from distant posts in the territories. It is believed that few officers of decided merit have been compelled to leave the service against their inclination, by operation of the reduction law, which has gone into effect. Many gross improprieties in the working of the law for the retirement of army officers have been brought to the attention of the House Military Committee, many officers drawing from $500 to $2,000 more pay per year, on the retired list, than they received while on active duty, meanwhile no duty is required of them, and many of them are engaged in lucrative business. This abuse grows out of the law authorising the retirement of officers on the pay of the grade they held when wounded or disabled, which was passed some few years ago at the solicitation of a Senator who had a son who was Captain in the regular army, and had been a Brigadier General of volunteers during the war. The son was enabled to drop the duties of a Captain and pay of $2,500 a year, and goes on the retired list with a salary of more than $5,000. A large number of officers have been retired in this way: Lieutenants as Majors, and Captains as Colonels, and Majors as Brigadiers and Major Generals. While these regular army officers are thus retired upon the pay of volunteer rank they had during the war, disabled volunteer officers, who do not get pensions in the regular army, get only a pension of from $15 to $30 per month.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Senator Morton says he does not believe that the President will appoint members of Congress on the San Domingo Commission in the event of the passage of the Senate resolutions by the House.

Notwithstanding the apparent adverse vote in the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday on Gen. Bank's San Domingo resolution, that gentleman is confident that it or one similar to that of the Senate will pass the House. It would appear from representations of prominent friends of annexation that at least two Democrats of the House will vote for the appointment of the Commission. The reports about the appointment of the Commission before final action on the pending proposition, are authoritatively denied. If it shall be passed next week, in a conference form, the names of the Commissioners will be immediately announced, and a vessel lie in waiting to convey them to San Domingo. It is thought they can obtain all the information desired and return to Washington for Congress to take action on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

HAYTI AND THE SAN DOMINGO MATTER.

A report has been circulating that the Haytien Minister is actively engaged through his embassies and agents in opposing the annexation of San Domingo. There is no foundation whatever for the report. It is known that the Minister takes no part whatever in the controversy.

CUBAN MATTERS.

It is officially known that negotiations are in progress for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Spain for the settlement of claims arising out of Cuban matters.

VANDERBILT'S CASE.

The postponement of the hearing in the case of the New York Central railroad script dividend tax was consented to by the law department of the Treasury only on the ground of the absence of Vanderbilt from residence and in order that the railroad may present any evidence they have to Mr. Akerman on his return to Washington.

A DINNER TO SCHENCK.

It was determined by the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday to tender to Gen. Schenck, before his departure for England, a complimentary dinner. It is not yet known to whom invitations will be extended, but it is supposed the Senate Finance Committee and Vice-President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, and Secretaries Fish and Boutwell will be invited. It is understood that Mr. Schenck will not be expected to refer in any speech he may make on the occasion to his future action in England.

THE LEGISLATURES.

Governor McClurg's Message in Missouri—Democratic Legislature Decided—A Warm Contest in Missouri, Etc.

Missouri—Gov. McClurg's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The State Senate adjourned over to-day after hearing Governor McClurg's message read. The House also adjourned until the same time. Gov. McClurg's message congratulates the people on the prosperous condition of the State; says the recent revelation of the ballot-box is creditable to the people, but cautions them against the making of fraud or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amendments recently voted for, and believes there will be no trouble in the future as those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

He recommends a reduction of taxation at the earliest possible period. The State debt is $866,000, the reduction in the past two years of $1,000,000. The gross earnings of the 8 railroad built during the past year was 417%; in course of construction at present, 1,193 miles; completed road in the State, 2,056 miles. Legislative appropriations are opposed on economical grounds and because the people require rest from political excitement. If appropriations be needed on account of other subjects, they can easily be presented.

The Governor gives the Legislature the following advice: Do what little legislation there may be to do, and adjourn at once. Stop present political agitation by presenting no question to be voted upon until the general election in 1872. The people are thoroughly familiar with the laws before they are changed. Prepare the way by submitting a constitutional amendment for reduction of the Legislature not to exceed ninety days' duration, and for but one session in four years; then present a constitutional amendment making the officers run for four years, at the same time provide that the Governor, after the election of 1874, shall be ineligible for the second term, thus preventing appointments to office more to a view to his own political preferment than the good of the State.

Reference to the rapid growth of manufactures and agriculture in the State he takes a high tariff ground and says free trade was no more a question in the late election than the abolishment of the Sabbath. The Governor closes by urging the Legislature to take measures to prevent the spread of intemperance and exhorts the members not to ignore the high moral questions and influences which affect the welfare of every community.

No case, in the history of politics, character have developed in the Senatorial contest, but there are many rumors in circulation, the principal one of which is that the Democrats will rush pell-mell into the caucus, but take their candidates into a general caucus with the hope of obtaining the support of some liberal Republicans. The caucus, however, is narrowing down, and Bish, Glover and Phelps are now by far the most prominent candidates, with the chances in favor of Bish. Of the Republicans, Jacob Wagner is the most prominent, in fact the only one spoken of in connection with the Senatorship.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Legislature met in joint convention this evening to hear the Governor's message. The message is very long and occupies two hours in the reading. Referring to the State debt, the Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. Practically, all the foreign debt of the State, except $178,000 of the war loan bonds loaned under the Sinking Fund, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,551,316 15 of non-interest-bearing bonds loaned to the school fund, is $3,970,601 15 There being no further necessity for a State Agency at New York, or for the Board of the State Debt, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and recommends that both be immediately dispensed with. There will be no liquidation or interest paid in New York after January 1st, and few remaining certificates to receive their money at the treasury. The Wabash and Erie canal debt is then referred to at great length, and calls the attention of the Legislature to the renewal of the effort, which is about to be made by the holders of that stock, to induce the General Government to charge the payment thereof to the Treasury of the State, and earnestly recommends the passage of joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to declare that no act of legislation shall have the effect or become operative in this State whereby any constitutional or any part thereof shall be recognized as a debt of the State or charged upon the treasury thereof by reason of any award, decree or other wise until such act of legislation shall have been submitted to and ratified by the qualified electors of this State at a special election, to be held for that purpose. He calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment ad taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the owners of other kinds of property subject to taxation, and recommends such changes in the laws as the General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares of stock in National and other banks for municipal purposes, as other property is taxable.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—The President of the Senate filled the vacancies in the standing committees of that house, caused by the resignations of members elected to Congress.

A resolution was adopted by the House providing for a committee to examine into the condition of the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum at Xenia, instead of White Sulphur Springs. Messrs. Parr, Fitch, Callen, Starlin and Joy were appointed said committee.

Majority and minority reports in the election contest against Glover, Republican Representative from Scioto county, were presented. The majority report is in favor of Glover.

The War in South America.

CARACAS, Dec. 24.—The surrender of Maracaibo and the forts surrounding the town is confirmed. The navy has also surrendered, and now the whole Republic is in the hands of Guzeman Blanco, who has hopes of a lasting peace.

The Minnesota Senatorship.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 6.—Col. O. P. Stearns was nominated for the short term in the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Morton.

FEDERAL.

XLI CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE.....WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

HOUSE.

A TEXAS BILL.

MR. WHITMORE introduced a bill to create an additional Collection District in Texas; to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of Natches and Angelina rivers in Texas.

THE PARAGUAYAN DIFFICULTY.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay.

MR. SARGENT advocated the resolution and denounced the sanguinary character of the late President Lopez.

MR. BRECK supported the resolution, and criticised severely the action of Admirals Gordon and Davis.

MR. DAWES regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution.

MR. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the committee, and did not amount to censure on any naval officer. The language was that these officers failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was a fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of that department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. Mr. Banks went on to say that the committee did not censure Admiral Gordon nor Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which in a conference form, the names of the Commissioners will be immediately announced, and a vessel lie in waiting to convey them to San Domingo. It is thought they can obtain all the information desired and return to Washington for Congress to take action on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

HAYTI AND THE SAN DOMINGO MATTER.

A report has been circulating that the Haytien Minister is actively engaged through his embassies and agents in opposing the annexation of San Domingo. There is no foundation whatever for the report. It is known that the Minister takes no part whatever in the controversy.

CUBAN MATTERS.

It is officially known that negotiations are in progress for the appointment of a joint commission by the United States and Spain for the settlement of claims arising out of Cuban matters.

VANDERBILT'S CASE.

The postponement of the hearing in the case of the New York Central railroad script dividend tax was consented to by the law department of the Treasury only on the ground of the absence of Vanderbilt from residence and in order that the railroad may present any evidence they have to Mr. Akerman on his return to Washington.

A DINNER TO SCHENCK.

It was determined by the Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday to tender to Gen. Schenck, before his departure for England, a complimentary dinner. It is not yet known to whom invitations will be extended, but it is supposed the Senate Finance Committee and Vice-President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, and Secretaries Fish and Boutwell will be invited. It is understood that Mr. Schenck will not be expected to refer in any speech he may make on the occasion to his future action in England.

THE LEGISLATURES.

Governor McClurg's Message in Missouri—Democratic Legislature Decided—A Warm Contest in Missouri, Etc.

Missouri—Gov. McClurg's Message.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The State Senate adjourned over to-day after hearing Governor McClurg's message read. The House also adjourned until the same time. Gov. McClurg's message congratulates the people on the prosperous condition of the State; says the recent revelation of the ballot-box is creditable to the people, but cautions them against the making of fraud or faction opposed to any of the constitutional amendments recently voted for, and believes there will be no trouble in the future as those in power will promptly punish those who may attempt to disturb the restored peaceful relations.

He recommends a reduction of taxation at the earliest possible period. The State debt is $866,000, the reduction in the past two years of $1,000,000. The gross earnings of the 8 railroad built during the past year was 417%; in course of construction at present, 1,193 miles; completed road in the State, 2,056 miles. Legislative appropriations are opposed on economical grounds and because the people require rest from political excitement. If appropriations be needed on account of other subjects, they can easily be presented.

The Governor gives the Legislature the following advice: Do what little legislation there may be to do, and adjourn at once. Stop present political agitation by presenting no question to be voted upon until the general election in 1872. The people are thoroughly familiar with the laws before they are changed. Prepare the way by submitting a constitutional amendment for reduction of the Legislature not to exceed ninety days' duration, and for but one session in four years; then present a constitutional amendment making the officers run for four years, at the same time provide that the Governor, after the election of 1874, shall be ineligible for the second term, thus preventing appointments to office more to a view to his own political preferment than the good of the State.

Reference to the rapid growth of manufactures and agriculture in the State he takes a high tariff ground and says free trade was no more a question in the late election than the abolishment of the Sabbath. The Governor closes by urging the Legislature to take measures to prevent the spread of intemperance and exhorts the members not to ignore the high moral questions and influences which affect the welfare of every community.

No case, in the history of politics, character have developed in the Senatorial contest, but there are many rumors in circulation, the principal one of which is that the Democrats will rush pell-mell into the caucus, but take their candidates into a general caucus with the hope of obtaining the support of some liberal Republicans. The caucus, however, is narrowing down, and Bish, Glover and Phelps are now by far the most prominent candidates, with the chances in favor of Bish. Of the Republicans, Jacob Wagner is the most prominent, in fact the only one spoken of in connection with the Senatorship.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The Legislature met in joint convention this evening to hear the Governor's message. The message is very long and occupies two hours in the reading. Referring to the State debt, the Governor says that the financial condition of the State, so far as the liquidation of our foreign indebtedness is concerned, is most satisfactory. Practically, all the foreign debt of the State, except $178,000 of the war loan bonds loaned under the Sinking Fund, has been redeemed. The domestic debt of the State, including $3,551,316 15 of non-interest-bearing bonds loaned to the school fund, is $3,970,601 15 There being no further necessity for a State Agency at New York, or for the Board of the State Debt, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, and recommends that both be immediately dispensed with. There will be no liquidation or interest paid in New York after January 1st, and few remaining certificates to receive their money at the treasury. The Wabash and Erie canal debt is then referred to at great length, and calls the attention of the Legislature to the renewal of the effort, which is about to be made by the holders of that stock, to induce the General Government to charge the payment thereof to the Treasury of the State, and earnestly recommends the passage of joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to declare that no act of legislation shall have the effect or become operative in this State whereby any constitutional or any part thereof shall be recognized as a debt of the State or charged upon the treasury thereof by reason of any award, decree or otherwise until such act of legislation shall have been submitted to and ratified by the qualified electors of this State at a special election, to be held for that purpose. He calls attention to the glaring defects in the present laws for the assessment ad taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the owners of other kinds of property subject to taxation, and recommends such changes in the laws as the General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares of stock in National and other banks for municipal purposes, as other property is taxable.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—The President of the Senate filled the vacancies in the standing committees of that house, caused by the resignations of members elected to Congress.

A resolution was adopted by the House providing for a committee to examine into the condition of the Penitentiary and the Lunatic Asylum at Xenia, instead of White Sulphur Springs. Messrs. Parr, Fitch, Callen, Starlin and Joy were appointed said committee.

Majority and minority reports in the election contest against Glover, Republican Representative from Scioto county, were presented. The majority report is in favor of Glover.

The War in South America.

CARACAS, Dec. 24.—The surrender of Maracaibo and the forts surrounding the town is confirmed. The navy has also surrendered, and now the whole Republic is in the hands of Guzeman Blanco, who has hopes of a lasting peace.

**The Minnesota Senator

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Space four of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

1st and Fourth Pages—$1 00 per square for each insertion.

Second and Third Pages—50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 75 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square per one month, $25; two months, $40; three months, $50; every other day one month, $30; two months, $50; three months, $65.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," "Strayed," "Stolen," "Personal," "Notice," "Religious Notices," "Amusements," "Auctions," "Dissolutions," "Copartnership," "Business Chances," "Medical," "Astrology," and "Lottery" advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and caret-type advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, for whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

A liberal discount for insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square, of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and will never matter which is sent will be paid for, if the charge is specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news: There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Chicken stealing furnishes a number of locals in our exchanges.

Carlisle has no school-house, and, therefore, no common school.

"The Ring:" vide late issues of the Frankfort Commonwealth.

The New Era calls for a remedy in the postal arrangements at Hopkinsville.

Mr. John M. Clay has sold his celebrated filly "Sauce Box" for $7,000 to Southern parties.

Nicholas county has 2,778 white school children, for whom the trustees draw $3 07 per capita.

The suspension bridge of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike across Licking river has been condemned.

The Phœnix Hotel in Lexington caught fire on Thursday morning, but the flames were promptly extinguished.

Black Hawk, Nicholas county, has petitioned the Department for the establishment of a postoffice in that place.

Thomas Townsend was shot and killed by one Burton at Shoocho, Logan county, last week. Burton was wounded.

A correspondent of the Cynthiana News urges upon the Directors of the K. C. R. R. the need of a depot at Berrysville.

Elizabeth Jackson, a colored centenarian, aged 101, died at Lexington Thursday. Her memory dated back to the Revolutionary war.

The depot at Yarnell's was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday. A large quantity of grain stored in the building proved an entire loss.

Is every visitor that calls at a newspaper office "gentlemanly and accomplished?" We have yet to see an exception in the notice of Lenoh Taylor's exchanges.

The Catholic school building near Curdsville, in Daviess county, was entirely destroyed by fire last Thursday a week ago. Loss $7,000, with no insurance.

Milus Whitson, living a few miles from Russellville, was frozen to death during Christmas week. He was intoxicated, and slept in the woods during the night.

During the holidays a young man by the name of Saunders accidentally shot a lad named Moses Saunders, living at Headquarters precinct, Nicholas county. The old story of pointing a gun at the child thinking it unloaded. The wound will probably prove fatal.

On Friday last, Mr. J. A. Remington, of Cynthiana, leaned too far out of a car in which he was traveling, and was knocked senseless by striking his head upon some obstruction while passing. He fell off upon the track, the train barely grazing his head. He is recovering.

The Carlisle Mercury says that the people in and around Hooktown, in Nicholas county, have determined to take steps toward the formation of a new county, with Hooktown for its county seat, and Headquarters and Irvingsville, in Nicholas; Scott's Station, in Harrison; and Millersburg, in Bourbon, for its borders. Such is the fertility of the soil in that region, the salubrity of the climate, the beauty and grandeur of the scenery, and the wealth, patriotism, and piety of the inhabitants, that they propose to call the new county Paradise county.

A mysterious tragedy occurred near Lovelaceville, Ballard county, a few days since. A man, whose name is not given, called at the residence of Mr. Shelton Lambkin, living near Milburn, and requested a night's lodging. Being an acquaintance, he was admitted and given a bed. During the night Mr. Lambkin had some occasion to enter his room, when the man seized a gun, standing near, and shot Lambkin, killing him instantly. The stranger was arrested and placed in jail at Clinton. His actions indicate insanity, and this was probably the only reason for his act.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Alabama is full of wild cats.

The obstructions in the Savannah river are to be removed.

The largest cotton seed oil works in the South are at Memphis.

The Hebrew congregation at Atlanta are to build a magnificent synagogue.

The thermometer went clear down to zero at Fayetteville, Tennessee, on Friday of last week.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette celebrates its seventy-second anniversary by donning a new attire.

T. B. King Wylly, son of Geo W. Wylly, of Savannah, was a full surgeon on the staff o. Gen. Palladines.

Mr. Van Kirkmar, a prominent citizen of Nashville, started with his wife Thursday on a voyage round the world.

A colored man in Columbus, Ga., amused himself the other day by firing at Col. Wm. Barden. The Colonel drove him away.

Hector Hall, a tough old Savannah darkey, was ironed stiff during the late cold snap and reported dead, but he thawed out Saturday, and is all right again.

A man in Gwinnet county, Georgia, went out hunting, the other day, and lodged the contents of his gun behind his ear. He is being indicted for the headache.

A colored boy in Chattanooga chasing a white boy with a gun, snapped the cap, and the contents lodged in the lad's face, tearing the flesh horribly, and causing the loss of an eye.

Wayne county, Ga., was cheated out of an electing, because there was but one manager present to hold the box, and the people did not know enough about the Constitution to remedy the defect by selecting others.

The British Blondes got into a slight unpleasantness in Savannah. One of them had fun of a red-headed man in the audience. Red-head belonged to the Savannah Advertiser, and that paper pitched into the Blondes in the most belligerent style imaginable.

Prof. W. J. Davis, a Frenchman by birth, who for many years extensively explored Asia and Africa, a portion of the time in company with Prof. Livingstone, has lately been in Memphis, and in a few weeks will deliver a lecture in that city on his travels, which will no doubt be very interesting.

The Marion (N. C.) Star says a young couple, aged respectively fifteen and eighteen years, arrived in that town at daybreak last Wednesday, having traveled all the preceding night through a heavy snow storm, and both upon one horse, reaching Marion just in time to take the train for Bristol, where the knot was tied.

On Thursday night during a revival service in a Norfolk (Va.) church, a panic was created in consequence of some person giving an alarm of fire. The scene is described as intensely exciting. Several ladies fainted, and a rush was made for the doors. Fortunately a few gentlemen, who had their wits about them, succeeded in tranquilizing the alarmed congregation, and the panic subsided.

Willie Powers, a bright little boy, aged nearly three years, son of Mr. Nat. H. Powers, of Petersburg, Va., died on Monday from the effects of painful injuries received the night before from burning. The child was left temporarily alone in a room, when, approaching too near the grate, he fell into the fire, and was dreadfully burned about the head, body and arms. His screams attracted attention, but fatal injuries had been inflicted before any assistance could be given.

A train on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad made a remarkable escape the other day. A rail was out of the track, one end of it lying in the ditch and the other on the end of the cross-ties, entirely disconnected from the track. As strange as it may appear, the engine, tender, and five cars passed over this break in the track, the wheels jumping from tie to tie, and regained the rail without the displacement of a single wheel or damage of any kind, except the breaking of one of the springs of the engine.

Akerman was recently interviewed by one of the editors of the Rome (Georgia) Commercial. Amos Sadie's very much to say, so the interviewer took his picture, which is as follows: "He's a queerish looking little fellow. Below medium hight—a low wrinkled brow, that bases sugestive breadth—his eye that is as hungry in its glance as a bear's, and as restless as an Albino's—a pair of thin blue lips pulled down tightly over a multitude of glittering, well-kept teeth—a complexion comparable to the dullish blue color of ice in the moonlight—hands resembling one of the claws of a bird—a few scattering whiskers of that peculiar, dry, stubby kind, noticeable in the cold-blooded creatures who have no passion in their emotions' nor any juice in their physical systems—that's Akerman."

On Tuesday night last, some negroes visited the house of Mr. Edward Smith, some ten miles east of Charlotte, N. C., and knocked at the door, asking permission to enter and warm, (it being very cold), and as Mr Smith opened the door one of the party fired on him, killing him instantly. Mrs Smith, seeing her appearance, was knocked down and left as dead, when the fiends proceeded to rob the house of what money and valuables they could find. Mrs S. having recovered, made her escape, and after the thieves had got what they went after, they set fire to the building and made their escape. The body of Mr. Smith was consumed with the building. The parties who did the deed have been arrested and lodged in jail. Mrs Smith is so badly beaten that it is impossible for her to live long.

On his recent return from Savannah, Amos Fox, a popular and facetious citizen of Atlanta, was, by some of the passengers, mistaken for Gov. Bullock, by reason of an alleged resemblance between these two gentlemen. Accordingly when the train reached Millen it was noised about that the Governor was aboard, and a large number of darkies soon collected about the cars to hear a speech from his Excellency. Mr. Fox, to humor the joke, appeared on the platform and stated to the negroes that, as they had not generally stood up to the Republican party in the State, he would make only a short speech to them, and all he would then say to them was, to "go home and work like the d—l." The negroes immediately dispersed, declaring that they would never vote for "sich a Gubner" again.

A man named Southworth, living in lower East Tennessee, has just ejected from his stomach a frog which had been living there for fifteen years. Mr. Southworth has had a great deal of trouble with that frog. It used to begin to croak at the most unreasonable hours. When Southworth would go to church, for instance, the frog would remain quiet until the congregation engaged in silent prayer, and then it would set up such a terrific yowl that the sexton would rush in and collar Southworth, and drag him out to quiet down in the graveyard. Sometimes the frog would give a nocturnal serenade after Southworth was fast asleep in bed, and then Southworth would rise, as mad as anything, and seize the stomach pump and try to draw the frog up. But the rubber reptile had had that dodge played on it too often during those fifteen years, and it always shinned up the tube a piece, out of the reach, and waited until Southworth got disgusted himself. Southworth never fooled that frog a great deal. And when frogs were in season Southworth used to fish for this one with a fly; but it always refused to rise, and the fly buzzed around so in Southworth's alimentary canal that it nearly tickled Southworth to death. So Southworth had to wait until the other day, when the frog thought it would come up and see a friend; and, when it did come, Southworth killed it with a fork. He says the frog used to grow twice as much as he did; but we have been thinking it over, and it seems to us the statement must be exaggerated somehow.

Two years ago we were led to believe that the Alabama claims amounted to at least a hundred millions of dollars. A year later we could not get anybody to suppose that they amounted to more than fifty millions. Six months ago, somebody, who professed to be good at figures, put the total amount down at twenty millions. Two weeks ago it was fifteen millions; and now, somebody who knows all about it and always did, comes along with the assurance that thirteen millions will cover the entire pile of claims, not more than one-half of which will be presented for settlement. If the thing keeps on dwindling away after this sort, it is feared SCHENCK will reach the Court of St. James only in time to hear the Ministry say to the butler of the establishment, "give him a cold potato and let him go."

Russia in the East.

The recent complications which have arisen in the Black Sea question and the position of Russia toward the signers of the treaty of Paris, make it of interest to consider a point which is of immense bearing on the matter of issue, but upon which generally little or no attention is bestowed. We mean the position of Russia in Central Asia, for this furnishes us the key to the policy of England, actuated as it is by fears and rivalry. Russia has gradually penetrated deeper and deeper into that part of the world, till she almost stands at the gates of British India, which she threatens to flood with her conquering forces. She has subdued the native princes and khans of the highlands of Asia, one by one, till they are able to furnish a contingent that would exercise no contemptible influence on the success of military operations. For many years the forces of the two European powers, without coming to actual hostilities, have operated against one another, pitting the petty monarchs of those countries, like so many chessmen, against each other, raising rebellions, quelling others, and reducing the sovereigns to so many puppets that exist only as long as either of the governments supports them, and in this game Russia, an Asiatic power par excellence, has evidently outstripped her rival, making many inroads on her power and influence, so that England's hands are almost tied in Asia.

Therefore, we think we are not mistaken if we believe that the struggle for power in the extreme east will commence in the neighborhood of Herat, and not on the Pruth and around Sinope, and even all the optimism of English diplomacy can not disguise the imminent danger of such an event. We must look upon the Russian forces on the Oxus as the extreme outposts of an army of invasion.

The war, if it comes to such, will not be waged, as in former years, so much in the Crimea as in Persia, Turkestan and Afghanistan, and the immense warlike preparations which Russia for many years has made in those regions, make a successful issue of such a struggle for her more than probable.

Let us cast a little closer look at the situation of those remote countries. It has always been the policy of the Russian colossus, in his war of conquest, to weaken his adversaries by attacking them one by one, subduing them, and then to leave them a shadow of independence, and when all are reduced to this condition of semi-servitude, to pounce upon the mutual center, and by its conquest put an end to all danger of rebellion. This was Russia's course with her former powerful enemies, the Nogai Tartars, inhabiting what is at present Southern Russia. She attacked the different tribes in detail, assisting some rebel chief against the actual khan, and intriguing with the different chiefs till their allegiance to the Grand Khan, whose seat was in the Crimea, was shaken, and then by suddenly falling upon the seat of the Grand Khan dissolving all bonds of connection between them, and reducing them completely under the Russian yoke.

Such seems to be Russia's policy toward the Mohammedan nations to-day. She has assumed the task to Christianize that part of the human race, although she does not proceed from the same fanatical and intolerant standpoint as the nations of Europe in the days of the crusades. In Christianizing the Moslems Russia has no religious object in view, for religion is for her but a lever for her power. One by one the minor Mohammedan States have become subject or tributary to the Russians, either by force or intrigue, and the time seems come for the final stroke, the seizure of Constantinople.

The Asiatic highlands are divided up into many small sovereignties, of which the khanates of Bokhara and Afghanistan are the most important. Of these the former has passed entirely under Russian influence, and although the khan seems to maintain his independence, he is required to furnish a contingent of troops in case of necessity and pays an annual tribute to Russia. Afghanistan, on the contrary, is in the interest of England, although it is entirely differently situated from Bokhara, for, instead of paying tribute, it receives an annual subsidy in arms and money from England. These are the two great figures on the Asiatic chess-board which Russia and England pit against one another, and they are everlastingly engaged in conflicts, while their European backers and allies do not participate as yet in the struggle. Continual rebellions and intestine struggles, fostered by the rival monarchs, give pretexts for war between them, and the Russians and English are thus, by means of the natives themselves, contesting every foot of the territory.

In Bokhara we see the son of the Emir raise the banner of rebellion against his father, having all the sympathies of the people on his side, for they abhor the Russian proclivities of the Emir, who, by yielding to the demands of the Russian Czar, has thus far maintained himself. After having defeated the forces of his father in several engagements, he was forced to abandon the struggle on account of the Russian army that was sent against him. He fled to Afghanistan, where he was hospitably received by the Khan, SHER ALI, who gave him his daughter in marriage. He re-entered Bokhara a few months afterward, assisted by the Afghans, but was again overpowered by the Russians. He is said to be reconciled to his father, but a new outbreak of the rebellion is feared every day.

Afghanistan presents a similar spectacle. The throne of that country is contested by a nephew of the present occupant, SHER ALI, who in his turn receives assistance from the Emir of Bokhara, or rather, as everybody suspects, through his means from the Russians, and the rebellion is gaining headway every day. If this last bulwark of British India should fall the danger for the English power in that country would be great.

While these are two most important States, the smaller sovereignties have passed almost completely under the Russian rule, and we see the forces of the Czar penetrate even far into the interior of China. Chinese Turkestan has almost ceased to exist. And from all appearances the Russian dominion, which acts in those parts in a very beneficial manner, seems to be anything but disagreeable to those nations after they have once become a little accustomed to it. The tyrannical sway of the Moslem monarchs has given way to a milder rule, so that Russia has not only conquered the country but also gained the good will of the people. The Russian Bear extends its arms further and further around India, ready to crush the British power in that land on the slightest provocation.

But this is not all. If we look to Persia we see, indeed, not a complete subservience to Russia, but nevertheless an enormous increase of the Russian influence. Dislately the Shah of Persia has been hobnobbing with a Russian prince, and many measures that were heretofore sternly rejected have been adopted on account of the friendship for Russia. The trade of Persia has been taken from England and Turkey and has passed almost entirely into the hands of Russia.

All these States can furnish immense quotas of troops and will form an important element in the impending struggle, and the state of affairs in Asia may go far to explain the evident reluctance of England to bring about an open rupture with Russia.

Exit a Patriot.

The final bow which Mr. FORNEY makes to his old Washington readers is neat, although somewhat artificial. He dashes his leave-taking, which is meant to be a union of dignity and grace, with a bit of appropriate sentiment, which is meant to be affecting. All this is well; but a story reaches us—by a private but reliable source—which blunts the edge of FORNEY'S fine sentences at the same time that it explains the reason of his going. Not very long ago, our correspondent writes us, FORNEY went to the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department and said: "Mr. SAVILLE, how would you like to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury?" Mr. S.—"I am not particularly anxious." FORNEY—"If you will give the Chronicle certain printing, I can bring influence enough to secure you the appointment." "What printing do you mean?" asked SAVILLE. Here FORNEY went into specifications. He wanted certain printing taken from other Republican papers and given to his own. To this proposition FORNEY received a scathing reply. Mr. SAVILLE, in substance, said: "Col. FORNEY, I am well satisfied with my present position, and not at all anxious for the Assistant Secretaryship. But, if I were, I would scorn to do what you ask. You have waked up the wrong passenger." Thereupon FORNEY went to Mr. BOUTWELL, made charges against SAVILLE, and asked for his removal. BOUTWELL touched his little bell, and SAVILLE was soon face to face with FORNEY. This was an entertainment FORNEY had not expected. Then and there SAVILLE told the story we have just related, and FORNEY could not gainsay a word of it. Poor fellow, he was headed for ofice, and in the house of his friends. We have no doubt that this affair has had much to do with his determination to sell the Chronicle. On being asked the other day, by one of his friends, why he proposed to sell out and leave Washington, he replied: "Because I am not appreciated here." What a pity that such a patriot is not appreciated in the National capital! The future historian will make a note of this neglect, and ascribe it to the degeneracy and demoralization of the age.

☞ All the morning of Christmas day it was thought at the White House that the Head of the Nation had taken enough eggnog, but it was not until they found him down town trying to swap off DENT'S Sunday boots for a pair of "du'lin' pick-istols" that they began to suspect he had taken too much.

☞ A singular case of mysterious disappearance happened the other day at Nevada City. While a miner was engaged in drying fifty pounds of giant powder at a furnace, he suddenly left for parts unknown, taking the powder with him, and has never been heard of since.

☞ It turns out that ex-Senator WARNER, of Alabama, is not to be made Commissioner of the General Land Office after all. We were a little afraid, from the start, that the President would require a heavier cash payment than WARNER could conveniently meet.

☞ "It is strange," says an exchange, "that FORNEY did not remain in Washington and do the dirty work of the Administration." It is not at all strange. The Administration certainly has a great deal of dirty work to do, but GRANT prefers to do the most of it himself.

☞ A man in Covington made a bet, the other day, that he could drink a pint and a half of Cincinnati whisky in twelve hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral the next day that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years.

☞ Speaking of the Senatorial squabble in Massachusetts, the Boston Journal says SUMNER has always given the people satisfaction. Maybe he has; but the question is, would he give GRANT and BABCOCK satisfaction, in case they should demand it?

☞ If it be true that extremes meet, it is very strange that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and Senator CHANDLER have never met; for, while TRAIN never drank any whisky in his life, CHANDLER never drank anything else.

☞ The Boston Advertiser says General GRANT owns stock to the amount of $12,000 in the iron works at Lawton, Michigan. And how does the former owner of the stock like his appointment?

CITY ITEMS.

Goodyear Rubber Clothing.

None genuine but those sold by J. M. Armstrong, 128 Main street.

Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.

All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost instant relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." The demulcent ingredients give pulmonary irritations and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

☞ New York Mills shirts at $2 75 each; $16 30 per half dozen, at J. M. Armstrong's.

Pure Irish Whisky,

Jamieson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wans of Sleep.

Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently, producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed, and not unfrequently their presence is the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, Plantation Bitters, given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or to those numbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the Plantation Bitters as an anodyne, for the compounded as a medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds" as well as a refresher of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach, while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

Sea Moss Farine, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known. The Only Remedy in Its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use, can bear witness to the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not* return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is purely a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me doses after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effects. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come on again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, thank God, it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Removed to 94 Market street, south side, between Third and Fourth—Louisville Gold Pen Manufacturing Company, B. C. Hill, Superintendent. ja7 d2

Allegheny Water.

Just received, a fresh supply of this "great dyspeptic cure," for sale in small or large quantities, by VINCENT DAVIS,

ja6 d3 Druggist, Sixth and Chestnut.

☞ Two nests fine large drawers, suitable for boot and shoe, hat and cap, or dry goods store, for sale cheap at 94 Market street, between Third and Fourth. ja7 d2

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this offices. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. C. HAGAN,

de9 d30 114 Third street.

☞ Hill's stencil cutting removed to 94 Market street, between Third and Fourth, south side. ja7 d2

Globe Flower Cough Syrup.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Globe Flower Syrup, in another column. This celebrated lung remedy is regarded by all who have tested its merits, to be the most pleasant and truly valuable medicine ever discovered, for the cure of colds, coughs, asthma, &c. Like a true friend, it comes when we need it and know it the better we like it. It is pleasant to take, and, unlike all other cough medicines offered to the public, it contains no opium or any narcotic—no poison to be counteracted with the most delicate constitution. We advise all who have disease of the lungs, such as incipient consumption, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c., to try at once a bottle of Globe Flower Syrup.

Read the testimony of the greatest philanthropist of the age, Hon. George Peabody:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, ... Aug. 24, 1869.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am gratified to inform you that the Globe Flower Cough Syrup has been of great benefit to me. I have been suffering with throat and lung disease for some time, and used many of the most celebrated remedies for the complaint, and can conscientiously say that none proved so pleasant and beneficial, in my case, as your remedy.

With my good wishes for your success, I am, Yours respectfully,

de22 eod tf GEORGE PEABODY.

F. Schleifer & Co.'s (of San Francisco) **Pure California Brandy.**

I have great satisfaction in being able to recommend this brandy to my medical brethren as a Pure Wine Brandy, free from all adulterations and substitutions of other spirits or flavorings. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer for Massachusetts. Henry G. Schmidt & Co., 88 Beaver street, New York, sole Eastern Agents.

MARRIED.

SHELTON—MOSHESHOTT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, December 28, by the Rev. Dr. Lawson, Mr. WILLIAM SHELTON to Miss ELLA MOSHESHOTT, all of this city.

CARTER—COOPER.—On the 5th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. WM. CARTER to Miss KATE COOPER, all of this city.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

HARRISON—HARRISON.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN HARRISON to Miss MARY HARRISON, all of this city.

After the double ceremony had been performed the twin couple sat together for the first time, receiving with them in unsolicited state the kindly wishes and warm affection of a host of friends. May the auspicious nuptials of their married life be the precursor of a long and continuous prosperity and happiness to its close.

DIED.

SHUBLE—On Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELLEN THUBLE, aged 61 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. L. Hanson, between Jackson and Hancock, on Sunday evening at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Pittsburg, Wheeling, and Pine Bluff papers please copy.

MURNAHAN—On the evening of the 5th, at one o'clock, Mrs. MARY MURNAHAN, wife of Thos. Murnahan, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 102 West Jefferson street, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

WOOLFOLK—At Anchorage, Jefferson county, at 4:15 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Jan. 5, after a long and painful illness, ANN G. WOOLFOLK, aged 78 years.

Her funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday, Jan. 7. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

☞ New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy. ja6 d3

Obituary.

Mrs. JANE E. RODMAN, wife of Judge T. A. Rodman, departed this life at her home in Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1871, in the 53d year of her age.

She was universally respected for her noble bearing, her elevated dignity, quick decision, unwearied energy and christian graces. These were a power for good in all the walks of life and in every circle of society. Her wealth of conjugal and maternal love, added to those noble traits of character, made her queen of home. She held, "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband, also, and he praiseth her." The church, of which she was so earnest and so exemplary a member for more than forty years, will long remember her devotion to its interests. The poor will miss her benefactions. Her relatives will miss, O, so much, her affectionate counsels and earnest prayers. Mrs. Rodman was the same bright and trustful Christian in health and in sickness. She suffered excruciatingly in her last affliction, but her eye would kindle and a sweet smile would re-wreath her countenance when her minister would it quire about her future prospects. She remarked: "I have some reasons why I would like to live, but if it is the will of the Lord to call me home, His holy will be done."

Her Christian confidence is voiced by her

"Where no farewell tear is shed."

S. L. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROSADALIS.

Dr. John J. Wilson, of Cheraw, S. C., says of this great blood Purifier:

"Your medicine has already gained a great reputation in this community by reason of its wonderful effects in one case particularly—that of a boy who has been for several years a sufferer from nervous disease in a variety of forms, but chiefly for two years past, in the form of loss of consciousness of the Nervous Disorder.

"The cessation of the most eminent consultant in our State, now, I believe, a resident of your city, Prof. ——, under whose treatment this was greatly benefited; when, recently, upon using the Rosadalis, for her previous derangements, she found her stand, after a short time, entirely restored." ja7 codtw

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep13 deodlyr

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER

Removes superfluous hair in FIVE MINUTES, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $1 25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE

relieves the most violent paroxysms in FIVE MINUTES, and effects a speedy cure. Price $1 by mail.

THE LA FARGE HAIR STAIN

colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation. 75 cents by mail. Address the Proprietor, 731 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists. mch1 eod39

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but use the genuine article. Our pure Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, as being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

se3 WSaly Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,

No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Sold by druggists generally. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. sp18 Saly

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful: Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the FACTORY, 81 Bond street, New York. 1y31 codly

RELIGIOUS.

Spiritualism.

MISS NETTIE M. PEASE will lecture on the Spiritual Philosophy in the north hall of the Mozart building on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 11 a. m. and at 7½ p. m. The public are invited. ja7 d2*

Religious Notice.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (Swedenborgian).—The Rev. E. A. Beaman, of Cincinnati, will recite at the chapel on Chestnut street, bet. Second and Third:

Friday, at 7½ p. m. Subject—Does the first chapter of Genesis treat of the material creation.

Sunday, at 3½ p. m. Subject—The Books were opened." What are the books?

Sunday, at 7½ p. m. Subject—If Genesis does not treat of material creation, of what does it treat?

ja6 d3*

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Lewis, Schoonmaker & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES H. LEWIS,

GEO. A. LEWIS,

JAS. L. SCHOONMAKER,

CHARLES A. LEWIS.

Louisville, Jan. 2, 1871. ja7 d2*

Notice.

J. W. COLSTON is this day admitted as a partner in the firm of Sandek & Jones.

Jan. 1, 1871. ja7 d2*

Notice.

MR. A. LAWSON having retired from the firm of Mr. Brown & Lawson, the business will be continued by R. L. Brown. JAS. BROWN & LAWSON.

ja7 d3* BROWN & LAWSON.

Notice.

MR. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore. HECTOR NEWCOMB,

GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871. ja4 d2*

Copartnership.

MR. THOMAS H. WEST, late with Bamberger, Bloom & Co., was admitted to a full interest in our business January 1, 1871, the style of the firm remaining as heretofore.

NEALE & CO.

Copartnership Notice.

WORTHINGTON ROBINSON is admitted a member of our firm from this date.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

January 2, 1871. ja3 d3

Notice.

THE firm of Hebebrand & Quest is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. W. Quest will continue the Book and Shoe business at the old stand, No. 549 Market street, between Second and Third.

ja5 Th8a8Su

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of Bryan, Gaines & Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 242 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

HENRY BRYAN,

NICHOLAS MILLER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage.

GARDNER & MILLER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between James Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.

Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the wholesale liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja4 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.

JULIUS DORN.

MISSOURI BOND AND STOCK BOARD.

WM. J. LEWIS, President,

TH. J. BAKHOLOW, Treasurer,

GEO. M. EGERTON, Secretary.

OFFER for sale the following COUNTY BONDS:

Johnson county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; 10 per cent. interest; price 95 and interest.

Callaway county 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years; interest 9 per cent.; price 95 and interest.

Cooper county 20 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.

Macon county 20 years; interest 8 per cent.; price 90 and interest.

Morgan county 15 years; interest 10 per cent.; price 90 and interest.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to

SAM'L MOKER,

Agent of Mo. Bond and Stock Board,

ja5 Th8aSat 308 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,

oct8 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the estate of the late JOHN EULAUF, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement with me at the office of the late firm of Eulauf & Brickl, in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Brickl Brickl

200,000 Feet Walnut Lumber for sale by JOHN EULAUF, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Stockholders' Sale.

I WILL manufacture COMMERCIAL, by firm of Evansville, Ind., 6 cents per foot. Call at office of Louisville Planing Mill Co., Louisville, Ky., or address JEW W. MARSHER, Agent. ja7 d3

BUCHU!

(From the U. S. Dispensatory.)

DIOSMA CRENATA--

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES!

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties, &c

Buchu Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs. They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and retention or Incontinence of Urine from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the age of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor attended with writing in children. In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chronic or Retroversion, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Kidneys

Bladder, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and acts directly on absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se28 d WedSatxweow

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gleet, Chronic Inflammation of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

PRICE--$1 25 per Bottle, or six Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

se28 d WedSatxweow

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

VERY sad—Cincinnati's solicitude about the growth of Kentucky.

GRANT has favored the San Domingo scheme ever since it was first related to him.

SPAIN is the only country that has ever protested against the importation of fresh Acetas.

MRS. PALMER BERSCOS has been appointed "Scavenger in the Fourth ward" of Washington.

JAMES READ, of Boston, is the lucky man who first gave George Peabody credit for goods.

MAINE keeps a list of her veteran stage drivers. She has forty of them and the oldest is 91.

J. N. is in Cincinnati. Of course he'll go on to Frankfort, remove the pressure, and put through the "Southern" railroad.

ALL the newspapers are indignantly denying that the Miss Logan who died in Hartford the other day, at the age of 110, was Olive.

THE editor of the Bungtown Thunderdrum is still going about and getting into the city papers as "the editor of that sterling sheet."

RESOLUTIONS passed by admirers of dead men should be treated like all good resolutions. Those who make them should keep them.

COMFAX has retired, but that's nothing. He would run for almost any office this minute. "A man may smile and smile and be a-willin'."

GREELEY has a parrot that does the swearing when he isn't in. It is spoken of as a competent bird, and a visitor hardly knows when Horace is really out.

"JOHN, you have killed me," was the eminently truthful remark made by Deacon Stratton's son Walter, in Illinois, the other day. His brother's gun had just gone off. —[Boston Post.

It is hardly necessary to say that this is from the Boston Advertiser, dead-head: "The impecunious Louisville papers are trying to write down Nilsson on account of those four dollar tickets."

THE youth who is trying to break down the Cincinnati Enquirer by writing letters to it from Kentucky objects to being called a "really young man, and says the paper is "a venemous inanity."

THE Boston Post always abbreviates the names of its contemporaries. This don't injure many of them, but it makes Hart. Times for one of the Connecticut papers and gets the Detroit Journals in Dot.

APROPOS of the discovery of the Nathan murderer by George the Count Jones (see Cincinnati Commercial), the New York Herald tells "How he got an innocent man arrested for the murder of a bank clerk, and narrowly escaped a coat of tar and feathers."

In compliment to Bret Harte, the Kentucky Legislature will please sing:

"Which we had a small game,
And ah, Chn. took a hand:
It was Ranch Seven to same
The did not understand:
But he smiled as he put by the table,
With a smile that was child-like and bland."

A PARIS correspondent writes: "Must I confess to Tabithe? Alas! pussy, genuine pussy, dressed with mushrooms, and white wine, and onions, is excellent, and, when I come down to particulars, particular about making point again, I shall know what game to select."

TO every three squares of residences in Louisville there is a cur, and each dog is expected to get his pound of flesh from a letter-carrier. If he don't get it from the leg of the one he generally makes it off somebody who passes at night. There is no reason why dogs should not flourish in Louisville, but it's discouraging to letter-carriers.

THE lady to whom ex Secretary Seward is engaged to be married is said to be Miss Olive Risley, daughter of A. H. Risley, formerly special agent of the Treasury. The wedding is announced to take place at San Francisco on the return of Mr. Seward's party, which will be in about two months. Miss Risley is at present travelling in Asia with Mr. Seward's party—[EX.

THE Chicago Republican says that one of Logan's fast friends and political pets—upon whose friendly aid he is now relying—is a man who was guilty of robbing sick and dead soldiers in Cairo, Illinois. That he is now a revenue collector instead of a penitentiary convict, is attributable to the fact that he left the military service in hasty anticipation of a court-martial.

A WRITER in Blackwood don't like Quakers. He says: "The lazy Quaker shirks military service and public duties, and tries to escape public burdens that he may give himself up to ease and the accumulation of wealth. He throws on others men all the hard and dangerous work of the world, and thrives at their expense, isolating himself from all their interests, passions, fortunes, and living only to his own sect."

FANNY FERN says a good thing about Boston is, "that ladies can go to public places evenings alone or in couples, even if John or Tom don't want to go." Even away from home. It ought to be so everywhere; but in New York, where people go out from their own doors, and are some times never heard of afterward, and for the matter of that, go into their own doors and are never seen alive afterward, it is a rather startling."

A NEW book says: "The native Australians often make good farm servants, clever stockmen and daring riders; but all experience seems to indicate that a longing to return to the aboriginal state cannot be eradicated from their minds. Natives who have been steadily employed for years upon one station, have suddenly, and without any apparent reason, stripped off their clothes and gone to rejoin their tribe. Their conspicuous and often wonderful powers of observation seem to fade away when applied to the purposes of civilized life."

An indignant subscriber addresses the Rome Courier on the subject of typographical errors: "You editors are perhaps not aware of the extent of the evil, as you read nothing but your own editorials, which are generally passable. (I mean as to typographical accuracy, of course). But as they are not infallible, as we are, their freedom from such errors does not mend the matter much. Our guessing faculties are brought actively into use every morning, especially in reading the telegraphic column; and where a man has but little to waste guessing out the meaning, it is rather taxing. I often hear ugly words about you in this connection. The effect is about the same as if every third word was stricken out."

FOREIGN CAMP GOSSIP.

ONE of the French prisoners at Wurtemburg attends the University.

AN advanced picket at Paris reports that he has observed that there is not as much barking among the dogs as formerly.

AT Arabach there are 1,600 French prisoners, among them a music corps that have been granted the use of the old instruments of the Landwehr.

THE society for the aid of the wounded, in Munich, has offered prizes for the best patent limbs. A competitive exhibition is to be held in Munich.

In the Reichstag, Loewe declares that the Empire is like a coat "made to order," adapted to the temporary circumstances of to-day, and not in view of to-morrow.

AFTER the Mitrailleur and the Turco, the French now threaten the Germans with a terrible corps of Arabian cavalry, armed with the *zatrague*, a sort of lasso. We await their appearance on the field with interest.

THE committee of ladies at Frankfurt have displayed remarkable energy, and have administered aid and comfort to more than 62,000 weary and hungry soldiers passing through. A bunch of sausages and coffee is ever ready for the passing soldier.

IT is a matter of discussion in public and private circles in Germany where the new Emperor will be crowned—Aix-la-Chapelle (Ascher), Frankfurt-on-the-Main, or at his faithful residence, Berlin. We must remember that Koenigsberg has the Prussian Jubilem. It is surmised that King William, in honor of his warlike warring, will dispense with the usual elaborate ceremony, the adornment with the crown jewels, incense, &c; that he will simply take up the crown from the altar, in the simple but impressly kingly way—all his own.

THE variety of "uniforms" in the French army, produced by its volunteers from various quarters, has been the subject of curious remark. Warriors out of every French province, from the colonies, and from every foreign land, the one clad more fantastically than the other, might have been seen passing through Tours. There were North Americans and Canadians, Italians, Spaniards, Arabians, Greeks, and Brazilians. Many wore the short tunic or the thick woolen blouse of every possible color—black, green, blue, brown. The Tyrolean hat is noticeable. The South Americans are naturally the most fantastic. The "Guard of Gene" is uniformed in solemn black; originally fifty, half of them bit the dice at Orleans. There are few Englishmen among the volunteers.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of Legislation—Petty Corporations—Pipping of the Cincinnati Egg—The 8th to be Observed—Conservational Interest—Judges' Salaries—Concealed Weapons, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KY., January 6.

Little was done in either House to-day, beyond the reading of leaves to bring in bills. The first part of a session is always taken up in great part by the preparation for legislation rather than by legislation itself, and it not unfrequently occurs that so much time is thus consumed that really important measures are either wholly neglected or imperfectly considered and matured.

PETTY CORPORATIONS.

It was anticipated that the general corporation law, enacted last winter, would relieve the Legislature of most of the rubbish impeding the expediting of business of general interest and importance, and I still hope that such will be the case. Among the "leaves" asked for and obtained, however, during the first two days of the session are some for bills to incorporate companies that might just as well be incorporated under the general law, to which reference has been made by the county courts. It remains with the House to determine whether the present session shall be frittered away, as so many have been, in the consideration of bills incorporating neighborhood roads, and a thousand and one such matters, or not. Every such bill introduced should be inflexibly put aside as not being a proper subject for legislation.

THE CINCINNATI BILL.

Judge McKee this morning reported to the House by its title a bill for the incorporation of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. It was referred to the Railroad Committee, and is to be printed for the use of members. Your correspondent has not been favored with a sight of this document, but understands, as was to have been expected, that none of the fundamentally objectionable features have been removed. Truth is immutable, and what was common sense and reason last winter is common sense and reason now. The bill must therefore, I take it for granted, go by the board. In the meantime Cincinnati is most busily bob-nobbing and button-holing members. Well, as Father Ritchie used to say, "we shall see how we shall see."

A LOCOMOTIVE LYRIC.

Your correspondent inclases herewith a neatly printed "campaign document" which has suddenly appeared in Frankfort, and which, if not from the pen of a Cincinnati poet-laureate, is at least supposed to be sad or sung by her lobby staff now on duty here.

FIX the switches, clear the track,
Don't you see we're coming back
On our Cincinnati Southern route again?
You but give the "right of way,"
And "you bet" we'll come to stay
Forever on your "imminent domain."

Chorus: Yank, Yank, Yank-a-doodle dandy,
Here's $300,000 for new lays;
Air'd before we do get through,
We will show a thing or two
To your Rebel-Democrat Johnny Raws.

We don't ask so mighty much,
Two hundred feet, or such,
Of track, across Kentucky's "sacred soil."
We'll condemn the land, pay it ourself
In our bonds (for that's our way)—
Every man who proves he always has been
"dull."

Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.

Last winter Louis-ville
Busted up our little gill.
With a self interest—the like was never seen;
And she showed us the door,
For to be the very same
Which is plain *by those who "gamble on the green."*

Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.

But we never mean to yield,
For we know that we are "heeled,"
And can draw as long as Commercial flush,
And Kentuck will "come to time,"
For she dearly loves a dime,
Now don't you forget it, for patriotic rush.

Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.

Last year our wine was bad,
While we own was very sad,
But now we have the best the "Board" can buy;
And what we will "Eleven" say
When we shout across the way,
"How's the Cincinnati Southern road for high?"

Chorus—Yank, Yank, &c.

Our charter's guarded well,
And we pay each sentinel
His exercise and a dress parade,
And with Bishop in command,
We are safe (in Corporate hands)
For he knows who to tell "em" for to see."

Chorus—Yank, &c.

So up and clear the track,
Don't you see we're coming back
On the Cincinnati Southern road again?
We've stocked the cards at last,
And we'll give you all a blast
If you touch the brakes or try to stop the train.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is to be celebrated at the Kentucky capital in the usual manner. A resolution passed the Senate this morning ordering that a national salute shall be fired. Of course it will be concurred in by the House.

THE INTEREST LAW.

It will be remembered that, at the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced for the establishment of a conventional rate of interest—eight per cent.—in Kentucky, but was not disposed of, and comes up this session for action. The demand for some such alteration in our interest law is so plain, so universal a sentiment in all parts of the Commonwealth has been so clearly made known in its favor, that it seems a supposition of another Judge, the rule can fail to make it. It may perhaps be to the interest of sharp bankers and moneylenders to have the law remain as it is, for under it they are making nearly double ten per cent; but all other classes would be benefited by such legislation as would allow all who have money to loan to loan it for interest of being compelled to send it for investment to States whose more liberal policy enables them to get what it is worth.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Col. Chrisman, of Wayne, will insist again this session upon the passage of a more effective law for preventing the carrying of concealed weapons. The present law is a dead letter in that direction would be a public benefaction.

THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The salaries of our judges ought, by all means, to be raised. It is sheer folly to expect to keep first-rate men on the bench when the compensation is scarcely sufficient to meet the present advanced cost of the necessaries of life, to allow them to live. Our legislators are going to a great deal of trouble and fuss to the payment of what is necessary to the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of being present at a regular old-fashioned Democratic meeting last evening, held in view of the approaching municipal contest here. The scarehouse was densely crowded, most of the auditors, of course, being Frankfort people, but with a pretty strong admixture of the Legislative element. The first speech was made by Attorney-General Rodman, and I am told, for I did not arrive until its conclusion, was quite an able one. Judge Silvertooth, of Hickman, also spoke. Nobody knows, of the people of Kentucky as legislator and orator, succeeded Colonel Rodman, and, in a thirty minutes' address, that remained forcibly of a past and far better day in the history of our Republic, and of the great principles upheld by the grand old Democratic party in their municipal election next Saturday. Hon. Joseph M. Alexander was next called on, and responded in one of the most efficient and telling speeches I have ever listened to on such an occasion. The pointed anecdotes and apposite illustrations by which he showed up the enormities of radicalism, and sought to impress upon his hearers the propriety of maintaining the integrity and organization of the Democratic party, elicited shouts of applause. But I must not extend my remarks longer than to say that Senator Valle dandlingham, Mr. McMeekan, Major Cleary, Mr. Beauchamp and Dr. Carter all made speeches against Radicalism, whether unmixed or diluted, and all were favorably received. To-night another rallying meeting is to be held, and on Saturday, let us hope, the people of the capital of Kentucky will elect a straight Democratic ticket.

CAPITAL HOTEL.

The Capital Hotel, under Capt. McGill's management, I am glad to see, is in a most flourishing condition. Spacious as the building is I very much question whether there will be any room to spare during the present session. Capt. McGill understands how every detail of a "first-class hotel," and Mr. Patton and the assistant clerks are every efficient assistants. A first-class hotel greatly conduces to the agreeable passage of a Frankfort session.

PUBLIC BINDER.

A resolution was to-day presented in the House fixing upon Tuesday, the 10th instant, for the election of a Public Binder. As a court of correspondence I would whether the vacancy in the office exists, the retiring State Binder, Col. John C. Noble, having appointed his son to the office, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education. Three candidates for the office have thus far presented themselves, viz: Capt. Hines, the present sergeant-at-arms of the House, young Noble, of the Paducah Herald, and John Martin, Jr., of the Paducah News.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 6, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Vallandingham—Joint resolution—Fixing the 17th of January as the day for the election of Public Binder. Judiciary.

Mr. Conklin—Resolution—Instructing the Committee on the Sinking Fund in regard to a proposed law to authorize the sale of turnpike stock belonging to the State. Adopted.

REPORTS, &c.

Mr. Whitaker—Education—A bill to amend an act to incorporate the Gethsemane Male and Female Academy, of Nelson county. Passed.

Mr. Speaker—Executive—Message of Mr. Tyler as placed upon the Sinking Fund Committee, and Mr. Perrin as placed on the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Courts of Justice—A bill to amend sec. 36, chap. 86, of the revised statutes, title "Real Estate." Passed.

Mr. Wrightson—Resolution referring the various subjects treated of in the Governor's message to appropriate committees, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the finances of the State and the Sinking Fund be referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

That so much thereof as relates to the revenue of the State be referred to the Committee on Finance.

That so much thereof as relates to the Insurance Bureau be referred to the Select Committee on Insurance.

That so much thereof as relates to our benevolent institutions be referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

That so much thereof as relates to the penitentiary be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

That so much thereof as relates to the State House or Reform be referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

That so much thereof as relates to National Cemeteries be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

That so much thereof as relates to the State claims against the Federal Government be referred to the Committee on the Sinking Fund.

That so much thereof as related to labor and emigration be referred to Select Committee on that subject.

That so much thereof as relates to law and order, and more efficient means to suppress lawlessness, be referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

That so much thereof as relates to the militia be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much thereof as related to common schools be referred to the Committee on Education.

That so much thereof as relates to salaries of Circuit Judges be referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

That so much thereof as relates to Federal Relations and Civil Rights Bill be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. Adopted.

Mr. Holt, from Enrollments, reported sundry bills as ready for the signature of the Speaker, which were duly signed.

Mr. Alexander—Joint Resolution—Ordering a certified statement be drawn by the Quarter-master General. Adopted.

BILLS TAKEN UP.

A House bill to charter the Louisville Lodger Printing Company. Passed.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, January 6, 1871.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptis church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Price presented the petition of Wm. Stewart, of Nicholas county. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Beauchamp presented the petition of sundry citizens of the ninth school district of Hancock county. Referred to the Committee on Education.

SENATE BILL.

An act in relation to the Bardstown and Louisville railroad. Passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—To incorporate the Louisville Sugar Refining Company. Passed.

Mr. McKee—Select Committee—To authorize the trustees of the Cincinnati railway to acquire the right of way and depot grounds of Jeffersonville through certain counties in this Commonwealth. Printed, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Silvertooth—Circuit Courts—To amend the charter of the city of Paducah. Passed.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Harcourt—To amend the charter of the town of Taylorsville. Select Committee.

Mr. Thompson—To amend the law in reference to selling spirituous liquors to minors. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—To establish an additional voting place in Pritchett, Caldwell county. Propositions and Grievances.

Same—To regulate the collection of tolls on such parts of the Russell Turnpike road, in Fayette county, and the Centerville and Jacksonville Turnpike road as are now without gates. Internal Improvement.

Same—For the benefit of E. P. Graves, of Fayette county. Judiciary.

Mr. Bichart—Creating a sinking fund for the county of Morgan. County Courts.

Mr. Dille—For the benefit of Emily Wall, of Harrison county. Judiciary.

Same—To amend the charter of the city of Cynthiana. Judiciary.

Same—For the benefit of the Cynthiana and Connersville Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Same—For the benefit of the Cynthiana, Paddy's Run, and Lair's Station Turnpike Road Company. Internal Improvement.

Mr. Turner—To incorporate the Germania Benevolent Society of Louisville. Corporate institutions.

Same—To incorporate the Tentonia Brother Bond Society. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Price—Amending the charter of the Louisville Public Schools' Benevolent Association. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. G. W. Anderson—To regulate certain fees of the Marshal of the city of Louisville, and to provide for the Indian surveyor's fees. Judiciary.

Mr. T. E. Moss—To amend the 47th section of the Revised Statutes, page 290. Judiciary.

Same—To cause the judicial records of this Commonwealth to be perfected in compliance with the law. Judiciary.

Mr. Duvall—To amend the charter of the town of Greenville. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. Perrin—For the benefit of Joel W. Sallee, of Pulaski county. Privileges and Election.

Same—For the benefit of common school district No. —, in Pulaski county. Education.

Same—To incorporate the Widows' and Orphans' Cemetery Company, at Crab Orchard. Lincoln county. Corporate Institutions.

Same—To incorporate the Crab Orchard Lodge, No. 161, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Corporate Institutions.

Mr. D. Moss—To amend section 7, article 1, of the Constitution, so as to allow a tax to be levied for the common schools of Kentucky. Education.

BANKS.

The House then took up the ensemble and resolutions concerning banks, offered yesterday by Mr. Fyle, which were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Furber was granted indefinite leave of absence.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to distribute the bills, &c., remaining in the orders of the day, from the last session, to appropriate committees.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Mr. Silvertooth offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, viz:

Resolved, by the General assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the two Houses of this General Assembly do convene on Tuesday, the 17th inst. (January), at the hour of 12 m., proceed to elect a Public Binder; and if, on that day, there should, from any cause, be no election, that the House will, on each successive day, at the same hour, proceed to a like election, the same until an election is had, and said office filled.

And then the House adjourned.

"And he Went for That Heathen Chinee."

[From the Message of Gov. Geary, of Penn.]

The importation of Chinese Coolie, or "contract labor," is one of the greatest evils that can befall the toiling millions of our country. Their presence is not only degrading, but impoverishing and paralyzing to our patriotic and intelligent workingmen. It is a new species of slavery, equal in all its injurious influences to that from which the blood of which cost the nation such immense treasures and so many thousands of valuable lives. It should not be tolerated for a single moment, as its existence virtually places the labor we force our workingmen into unnatural rivalry with the dregs of the Chinese population. Heretofore the evil of the importation of this kind of labor, such as would stay its further progress, should be enacted without any unnecessary delay.

☞ Some inventive genius has discovered a new process by which paper can be made of such quality that petticoats, bed quilts, tablecloths, imitation leather, furniture coverings, even shoes, can be fashioned from it at very cheap rates. Paper collars are already printed in the most charming colors will cost only six cents—not so much as is paid now for the washing of one. The paper composed of a mixture of vegetable and animal matters, such as flax, hemp, cotton, wool, silk, skins, &c.

☞ Mormon physicians are forbidden, under a penalty of $1,000 and not less than a year's imprisonment, to prescribe any of the more powerful agents known to the medical profession, without first explaining to the patients the dangers in their prescriptions, and procuring the unqualified consent of all concerned.

☞ The gambling fever is spreading. A million dollars' worth of jewels are to be put up at auction in New York in aid of France.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1871.

Mary A. Williams and Ada Wilson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $10 each. Catharine Morrison, J. C. Downing, W. Taylor and W. H. Burnell, for same, fined $5 each.

Henry Beutel and Phil Beutel, cutting and wounding Christopher and also J. Meyers, two charges; Henry was held in $750 in each case and Phil, was discharged.

Fred. Weist, obtaining a pair of boots from Daniel Reinhman under false pretenses; discharged. Julia Faucher, larceny; held to answer in $100 bond.

G. A. Uhlrich, perjury; held to answer in $500 bond.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, JUDGE.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENTS.

Richard S. Phillips vs. Thomas Calloway; assigned to Feb. 2 for trial.

Bell & Co. vs. E. S. Gaillard; plaintiff filed amended petition, amended bill of particulars, and two exceptions.

John A. Dickinson vs. Louisville and Nashville railroad; the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict to-day, it was ordered that they be kept until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. (During the trial of this cause, Hon. Pendl. Jones being ill, after instructing the jury, was taken suddenly ill, and John Roberts, Esq., a member of the Louisville Bar, was appointed Judge pro tem. to preside during the further progress of the trial.)

Edginton & Hughes vs. Cook & Co.; assigned to March 2 for trial, by consent, and plaintiff filed his reply to defendant's answer.

Leon Sebastian vs. Thomas H. Shirley; jury trial, and verdict for defendant.

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

ORDERS AND DECREES.

John Koch et al. vs. Anna B. Leffel et al.; Edward Barger, Esq., is appointed master commissioner of the interests of the infant defendants; decree to sell on six, twelve and eighteen months' credit.

Robert Mills vs. F. Christenberry, and for that purpose they privily executed a deed conveying all the property to her separate use, with power to sell with her concurrence, and apply the proceeds to her exclusive use. The trustee soon converted the personalty into money, and purchased a house and lot in Louisville, where appellants now live, and received a conveyance of the same. On the 1st of January, 1845 the trustee also sold and conveyed to Graves' vendor six acres of the trust land, near Louisville, for the consideration of $1,000 in cash, two notes, personal judgment also against defendants.

G. T. Roos vs. H. C. Meriwether. The allegation of the answer pertinent to the issue is that Illinois the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount of said note, does not seem to the court to be an averment sufficient to support any proof of what the law of Illinois is. The particular statute of that State, if there be such, which would fix the liability of the defendants, is not mentioned or referred to, nor is there anything in the averment from which the defendant or court could infer what law of Illinois is meant. That law is statutory, or has been established by the precedents of the Illinois courts. The law of another State, when depended upon to enforce our rights, is nothing but a fact, and must be pleaded as any other fact, with sufficient distinctness, that the court, upon a statement of the fact, may have of what is the effect of the law. In this instance the court is required, if the plea be held good, to take the plaintiff's conclusion or opinion as a fact, and so fact is alleged upon which the court can have an opinion of its own as to the effect of the law of Illinois, and as there can, on such an averment, be no relevant evidence, and as, upon the admission of our own law, the demurrer is confessed, it is ordered that the petition be dismissed, and that the defendant recover his costs herein expended, for which he may have execution.

James Goodwin vs. Hope Insurance Company. The express petition of Benjamin Bates against the company is dismissed, and the cross complaint for judgment for costs.

Selina G. Bates vs. Henry Rice, Trustee, &c. The deposition of one of the witnesses of the parties from that he agreed to change his consent on Main street. The plaintiff, in fact, controlled the only trustee herself. The trustee is allowed $600, which is ten per cent on the collections. Exceptions sustained, leaving a balance in his hands of $104 45-100, which sum he is ordered to pay into court. He is removed, and Burn is appointed in his stead. Fiske to draw the decree.

H. G. Hill vs. Annie E. Smith, administratrix; &c., et al. Plaintiff's exceptions to depositions of defendant, Anna E. Smith, sustained. Other exceptions of both parties overruled. Exception sustained and injunction dissolved, with 5 per cent. damages and costs.

Stephen H. Reid's administrator vs. Stephen H. Reid's heirs et al. The answer of Ingram is demurred to because the contract for the land he sets up is supposed to be in contravention of the Statute of Frauds. But it is not sufficiently explained by writing. But he shows that he is in possession and has partially paid for the land. Even if the contract is within the act, he can defend his possession by said contract. (See Billingsley vs. Ward's Executor, 2 Dana.) Demurrer overruled.

Frank Crofoot vs. Andrew Kinkead et al. Defendants' motion to set aside order overruling demurrer overruled. The general objections of June 9th, 1870, on behalf of the locomotive, which were declared by the defendants' counsel.

John H. Letcher et al. vs. M. Billings et al. Petition exceptions overruled. Motion to set aside judgment overruled.

L. Gilmore vs. Rose Ann Tatt et al. Decree for plaintiff. Credit Judge's warrant by $40 00.

James W. Ferry vs. Sarah Seabolm; demurrer to petition sustained.

Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company vs. Pope Gas Coal Company. Defendant's motion to set aside the order of submission overruled.

Henry Hostetter vs. Frank Nebel et al. By 27 section, page 547 Revised Statutes, page 547 Illinois Laws, both the counsell and court have power to correct apportionments. I think said section is not repealed by the new charter. The apportionment has been corrected and now seems just. Demurrer overruled, and decree for plaintiff against the lot-owners.

Frank Rumig et al. vs. John Hoge et al. The fact that the Bride of Madison street was not established until after the contract for the work was made is a good defense without considering the other matters. Petition dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

James G. Hunt et al. vs. A. J. Ballard et al. Petition dismissed and defendants have judgment for costs. Motion of Mary Vendrees. Decree to sell the property on such credit as parties may agree. Certified questions reserved.

Henry P. Marrat et al., on petition: Purchaser's exception to sale overruled and report of sale confirmed.

George Thompson et al., vs. W. W. Smith and wife. Report of partition confirmed and deed of partition ordered.

L. L. Warren & Co. vs. W. Bradley's heirs, &c. Motion to non-resident defendants shall be executed, plaintiff may have decree as prayed.

Josephine Taylor vs. Mary W. Taylor, et al. Suit dismissed. Decree on order of 6, 11, 18, 24, and 30 months. Leave retained to dispose of proceeds of sale.

Mayer Brothers vs. Chas. P. Bucking. I think it clear that the promise is not within the statute of frauds. A promise of the kind, if upheld by a sufficient consideration, can be enforced. The only question is whether the plaintiffs can maintain the action on the promise, the same not having been made to them, but to another. The order dismissing the suit set aside, and a judgment for costs and a rebatching will be had on the question mentioned.

Henry Hill vs. John S. Collier et al.; attachment suit dismissed, and judgment against Collier and against the city.

Susan Crittenfield vs. Pres. Means et al. Plaintiff is entitled to dower, and as all parties are willing that she may have it in money, not in kind, the same is decreed her accordingly. Order to take proof and report the present value of her dower in the lot by 150 feet, according to the title tables. On the report being made, final decree will be made settling the whole case.

Thomas Ryan vs. Ann A. Phillips. Divorce suit. Decree for plaintiff a vinculo matrimonii. The court is of opinion that the life estate granted by the plaintiff to his wife, the defendant, to be held for her by the trustee, Ernst, was an estate for her sole use for her by virtue of, and in consideration of, the marriage, and that said deed, so far as it conveyed the defendant a life estate, should be held as of no effect. But the infant child of the parties is entitled to the interest which will take effect in possession upon the death of defendant, and the trustee will hold the life interest of divorce cannot affect the vested right of the infant. The plaintiff is further ordered to convey the estate for the life of the defendant. In other words, all the right passed by the deed of defendant and her trustee to the plaintiff as the result of the divorce. In other respects the conveyance is not affected by the decree. The child is not in the jurisdiction of the court, and there can be no order in relation to its custody. It must remain where it is.

Nancy T. Little vs. William Little; suit to probate the will of Joseph Little, deceased. Order of re-defendant; demurrer to amended petition overruled.

Abraham Cope vs. Rishton Cope; divorce suit; decree for plaintiff, granting divorce a vinculo *matrimonii*, custody of her child and her proper y restored.

James H. Monigomery vs. C. A. Brown; decree. John T. H. Ogee vs John H. Skinner et al.; decree.

IN re Thomas P. Smith, late Receiver. The

Chancellor has under attempts to award Smith, returnable to-morrow morning (January 7, 1871), requiring him to show cause, if any he has, why he should not be required to turn over to him as receiver of this court, had not been turned over to S. S. Hite, Receiver, pursuant to the order of the court heretofore made.

Immediately before the entry of this rule by the Chancellor, the assistant attorney of the attorney Mr. Smith was called to the fact that the cash books mentioned had been filed, whereupon Mr. Smith's attorneys asked time to confer with their client, which being done, they reported that Mr. Smith declined to turn over the books to the receiver. At the same time Mr. Smith's attorneys remarked that basing their action on a decision of the Court of Appeals—[Turner vs. Common wealth, 2 Metcalfe] they had thought of submitting a motion to the Chancellor for the purpose of leaving all the questions involved in the matter to some other Judge, and finding that the call docket was crowding, and also stated that the rule mentioned he deferred until then. The Chancellor held that the cash books should have been turned over with the other books, and that, even if the question involved in the motion to confer over the rule, it is still a question of another Judge, the rule ought to go now. In this matter, pursuant to the order entered by him, on the 6th inst. the Chancellor directed the Bank of Kentucky, Mr. J. W. Batchelor, filed his response, submitting a copy of the assignment of the county of money in the hands of Thomas P. Smith. Receiver. Among other things, said account shows deposits of Mr. Smith, as follows:

March 20, 1870	$ 1,700 00
March 28, 1870	4,000 00
December 31, 1870	4,966 41
Total	$10,266 41

The order for Mr. Smith's removal as Receiver took effect on the 19th of March, 1870, after which time his account was filed and passed.

The Globe Insurance Company vs. Sarah Overton and—against Wesley Duncan. Decree for fifty others for the collection of premium and deposit notes asked by the plaintiff to be made absolute. Twenty-four rules pending. Pending the collection of said notes are filed, one of which is to be made a test case for the whole. Submitted.

S. S. Hite, Receiver, filed his semi-annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, showing the funds on hand to be $158,153 78. Included in that sum is money ordered to be paid out, but not called for, amounting to $2,966 01. He also filed duplicate receipts for disbursements from No. 1 to 1,000, inclusive, which vary in amounts from 35 cents to $9,000.

Kentucky Insurance Company vs. C. W. Goodlett et al. Leave granted to file amended petition on the motion to file petition and a sim of B. J. Harpan, and on the petition, claim and exhibit of Wm. Bruce & Brother. Each of the above petitioner claim that they were insured against loss by fire on property belonging to the estate of the plaintiff to them respectively, and that, on the 29th day of July, 1870, without any fraud of negligence on their part, their property was insured. was totally destroyed by fire. They pray that the sum insured against loss by fire, and that they have judgment against plaintiff for the amounts mentioned in their policies of insurance respectively.

These petitions represent a large class of claims against the Kentucky company, and the authority, of the Chancellor to make the order canceling the policies of this company during the first day of July, 1870. The motion to file these petition was overruled, to which orders exceptions were entered, and appeal prayed and granted.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hale, &c., vs. Bearden, &c.—McCracken; affirmed.

Gaffey, &c., vs. Bryan, &c.—Hickman; reversed.

Allen, &c., vs. Spidell, McCracken; reversed.

Hedges vs. Cassily, &c.—Rowan; affirmed.

Tryor v

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1871.

Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

Congress Yesterday.

Only the House was in session. A bill to create an additional collection district in Texas; to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of Natchez and Angelina rivers, in Texas, were introduced. The consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburne and the late Government of Paraguay, was then resumed, and the discussion occupied the main portion of the day's session, resulting in the adoption of a resolution directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Gordon and Davis for neglect of duty in rendering proper and opportune aid to the American Minister to the Paraguayan Government when seized and held a prisoner by President Lopez. A resolution censuring Admiral Gordon was also adopted. A resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that every officer, soldier, and sailor who served ninety days in the war for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of public land as a homestead; his actual term of service to count as part of the five years required by the homestead act of 1862, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

JUDGE C. A. ZACHARY and b ide, of Pulaski county, are at the Galt House.

C. WORNER, charged with petit larceny, and Dr. Just, for drunkenness, were registered at the jail last night.

THREE men, injured by railroad accidents, have been admitted into St. Joseph's Infirmary, for treatment, during the week.

THERE were two thousand three hundred and nine deaths in the city last year, which is an increase of 97 over the preceding year.

THREE small negro boys were arrested and placed in police station Monday morning for stealing coal from a car at the Nashville depot.

THE day yesterday opened very brightly and auspiciously, but a cold and biting wind arose toward night, bringing the thermometer near on to zero, and promising a freezing spell for the next week.

THE slam of fire sounded from station No. 6 at 5:56 a. m. yesterday, was caused by a slight fire in the blacksmith shop of M. Bugler, at the corner of Adams and Main streets. The loss was very trifling.

THE little son of Mr. Frank Rankin, while sliding on the ice in the gutters on Green street, between Tenth and West, yesterday, fell headforemost against the curbing, receiving a severe scalp wound.

COL. OSCAR TURNER, of the State Senate, and family; Hon. Clinton Griffin, of the House of Representatives, and family; Mr. S. S. Pettit and Miss Crutcher, of Daviess county, are at the Louisville Hotel.

MR. RALPH SAVOY, of the cigar firm of Edward Fernado & Co., returned to the city from Havana direct yesterday. He reports the reports and rumors regarding war in Cuba greatly exaggerated, and that only the mountain portion of the island is infested with guerillas.

A WALK to and over the bridge affords a very pretty sight. The ice is piled in huge masses around the piers, and the constant crumbling and clutching of the fragile material keeps up a continual din. Many persons have visited the vicinity within the past few days.

AN election for officers of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, held at St. Paul's Church, corner of Green and Preston streets, last night, resulted in election of Chris Heinemanhger, President; Julius Dorn, Vice President; J. M. Ezelhoft, Secretary, and William Goepper, Treasurer.

FOUR weeks ago the congregation of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church extended a call to the Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, to become their pastor. Dr. Van Dyke has arrived in this city and will preach to the congregation on the evening of the 15th of January, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The church is located on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets.

CHARLES WARNER, who applied for lodgings at Station No. 4, on Thursday evening, was lodged in jail yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a coat belonging to the station-house keeper. In the pockets of the coat were a pair of spectacles, a silk handkerchief, a memorandum book and some other articles, which would seem to have been taken from that station by stragglers recently.

A YOUNG lady of Frankfort, at a breakfast table in this city yesterday morning, in planning over the morning news, saw the Cincinnati railroad spoken up in the Legislature. "Oh," she exclaimed, "that horrid Cincinnati railroad again. Now, last winter it was the cause of hogsheads of whisky going into the cellars, and headaches for the members and their friends. Oh, it was terrible!" Upon an expression of surprise, the remark was emphasized by the addition of "why yes; it kept three distilleries busy."

THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

List of Honor for Five Weeks, Ending December 22, 1870.

Below will be found the names of those students who are entitled to Semi-honorable or Honorable classes for the period of five weeks, ending Thursday, December 22, 1870.

Belles Letters—Senior class, G. Alexander, McDermott, and A. Baker; Junior class, Bagan, Rabel; Sophomore class, Davies, Hartwell, Traub; Hagan; Freshman class, Mead and Owen; Fifth class, Wm. Dumeyer and Jas. Cox.

Latin—Senior class, G. Alexander; Junior class, Hagan; Sophomore class, Snyder; Freshman class, F. Alexander, Bloom, Dinkelspiel, Hagan, Thum; Freshman class, Hinsch, Klein, Jackson.

Greek—Senior class, G. Alexander; Junior class, Sale, Styder and Goldshaw; Sophomore class, Schmidt, Bagan, F. Alexander; Freshman class, Klein, Hinzch, Jackson; Fifth class, Jackson and Leonard.

Pure Mathematics—Senior class, Alexander, McDermott and McCullough; Junior class, Tracy, Sale and Rabel; Sophomore class, Davies, Tracy, F. Alexander and Hagan; Freshman class, Jackson, Klein and Hinzen; Fifth class, W. L. Jackson, Wm. McKown, Thomas Hayes, Junius Klein, W. F. Purdy, Albert Richardson, L. Parsons.

Applied Mathematics—Senior class, McCullough, Goldschmidt and Bowers; Junior class, Traub and Rabel; Sophomore class, Dumeyer; Freshman class, Appegate; Fifth class, Dumeyer and Hoskins.

Chemistry and Technology—Senior class, G. Alexander, Baker, James McCullough, McDermott; Junior class, Traub, Sophomore class, Davies, Hartwell, Schreffler; Freshman class, Allen, Hagan, Bloom, Woodcock, Wolf.

German—Senior class, James McCullough; Junior class, Sale; Sophomore class, Jas. Hagan; Freshman class, F. Alexander, Klein; Fifth class, Klein, Woodcock, Schmidt, Bagan, A. H. Jackson, C. Schlandfoldig, W. L. Ryan, James Cox, W. Rabel.

French—Senior class, G. Alexander; Junior class, A. T. Rabel and S. Sale; Sophomore class, J. Hagan and C. A. Davies; Freshman class, Paul Hinzen and E. A. Klein.

Study Hall—Senior class, J. T. A. Baker and Jas. McCullough; Junior class, Rabel, Tracy and Pearson; Sophomore class, Alexander and Hagan, W. Wood; Freshman class, Paul Hinzen, A. H. Jackson, T. Woodcock; Fifth class, Richardson, W. L. Jackson, Wm. Dumeyer, H. C. Smith, Geo. Hebel.

BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

A Gay Young Man Makes an Unlucky Mistake.

Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, the billiard-room of the Louisville Hotel was the scene of a very exciting occurrence. About two o'clock a lady arrived at the hotel, who had been quietly sitting in the ladies' parlor, arose and started to her room for some purpose, and, in getting to it, was compelled to walk through a long hall When she arrived at the corner of the room, and as she was about to enter, a man at the far end of the hall signalled her with a handkerchief to halt. Thinking it was her brother, the lady waited until the man came near, when, discovering his mistake, she remarked: "Sir, I do not know you." The approaching stranger then said: "Oh, we can get acquainted in your room." The lady at first appeared for a moment amazed, and the man suddenly disappeared through the halls. As soon as she recovered from her alarm the lady related the facts to the proprietors. The traveller was soon identified in the person of a quondam officer of the army, whose name we withhold until the matter is further investigated. A brother of the offended lady, finding the accused at the billiard-room, approached him and gave him several ringing slaps on the face, at the same time keeping one hand in his pocket as if prepared for anything that might come up. Nothing turned up but a little board bill, ready for settlement, and an intimation that the ex-officer had better hereafter seek entertainment elsewhere.

Death of a Venerable Lady.

Mrs. Ellen Trimble died of pneumonia, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James White, the well-known builder, on Broadway, yesterday morning. Mrs. T. was a native of East Virginia, and was 85 years old. After serving Virginia, she lived for many years in Pittsburg and Wheeling, but for the last twenty-six years has been a resident of this city. She was remarkably active and vigorous, and up to her fatal sickness did all ordinary household duties that could be performed by a woman of fifty, and walked as briskly and could undergo as much fatigue as most persons of that age. She was in the full possession of her faculties to the last, and was a remarkable woman.

THE PAPACY.

The Catholic Meeting at Glover Hall Last Night—A Large and Enthusiastic Assembly—The Speeches, Resolutions and Protest—A Counter Meeting at the Jewish Temple—Italian Sympathy.

SERMON OF DR. KLEEBURG.

The announcement that the Catholics of this city would meet in assembly last night to protest against the usurpations of Victor Emanuel in the papal dominions attracted a large gathering at Glover Hall. Probably over a thousand persons were present, the main part of the floor being occupied, and the galleries near the speaker's stand being crowded; quite a number of ladies adding grace to the occasion. The enthusiasm was very general and infectious, each of the stirring points made by the speakers being loudly applauded, and at one stage an individual more patriotic than discreet called for three groans for the robber king, which, however, met with no response. A number of speeches were made, the general spirit manifested being that of indignant protest against the unwarrantable loss of freedom to the Pope of Rome through the instrumentality of Victor Emanuel, and the necessity of sending to the chief bishop at least an assurance of the sympathy that his people here in America feel for him in his trouble.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order about 7¼ o'clock, by Mr. J. A. Webb, who nominated Bishop McCloskey as permanent Chairman; Messrs. G. W. Smith and A. Hilger as Secretaries; Messrs. T. Slevin, L. Werd, T. Leahy, L. Ehrenmann, J. Burns, P. Carroll, J. Mooney, J. C. Newman, J. Strassel, A. Klug, J. Weber, D. Cantrell, and M. Nippert as Vice Presidents. These nominations were carried by acclamation, and Bishop McCloskey took the chair. On motion, the committee appointed by the meeting held in the Cathedral last Sunday evening was called upon for their report.

JUDGE JOHN K. NEWMAN,

as Chairman, introduced the report by a few appropriate remarks, in substance animadverting severely upon the action of King Victor Emanuel in occupying the Eternal City, in depriving the Holy Father of his temporal power and subjecting him to a coercion as once disgraceful and sacrilegious. This loss of freedom is peculiarly exemplified in what is to be hoped may be the result of this meeting—the adoption of an earnest protest against the usurpations of Victor Emanuel. This very document when it is proposed to forward to Rome may not reach its destination for some months, and the assembly assumed its voice in urging that point. The organized church throughout the world unites in harmonious detestation of the obligation it owes to the head of the church, and the great body of the Heavenly Author, to insure his freedom. The rest of the world must bow to this imperious voice of two hundred and fifty millions of subjects. If the Italian robber-king refuses to restore the Pope upon his pontifical throne, then let him shake the dust of Rome, ingrateful Rome, from his feet and seek perfect freedom; but freedom he must, cost, even in the end, what it may, is no compounding of the matter. Pope Pius must be free, and must transmit that freedom to each and every successor, else the assembly pulsing was loudly applauded, being frequently interrupted in the course of his earnest, though dignified, appeal by demonstrations of approval which lasted for some minutes. He said that no two other gentlemen, whose addresses were to the same effect as those that had been before them, could be found in the assembly. So the meeting and unanimously adopted. It was then resolved that copies in English, Latin and German should be transmitted to his Holiness, together with a Peter Pence to be collected in all of the churches of the city, one Sunday being devoted to this especial purpose. The meeting then adjourned, the large crowd slowly drifting out of the building and orderly taking their departure.

The protest we herewith give as presented:

THE PROTEST.

In our day, a gigantic outrage has been perpetrated, by and upon the rights and privileges of the common family of nations, which is felt in every quarter of the globe, by its usurpation of the authority of the Pope in the city and territory of the church. The blow, thus struck at the head of the church and Christ's Vicar on earth, is felt throughout the Christian world as an act of international law; is an infraction of solemn covenants; has not been provoked by any act of his part on the Pope, and has for its only excuse the plea of the robber.

Therefore do we, in the name of one hundred thousand of our brethren of America, enter this our solemn protest against the occupation of the states of the church by the Italian King and army.

We protest against the spoliation of the Holy See by King Victor Emanuel on the ground of injustice, because the people of earth ruled over by the Popes come to them by fraud or violence. The sentiments of the Pope's territorial rule are justly acquired. The present occupant of the chair of Peter, and the rightful sovereign of the states of the Church, has by virtue of his office, a most entire sanctioned and confirmed to him by a prescriptive right of more than a thousand years. Nor can it be said that Pope Pius the Ninth has, by his subversive of the true interests of his subjects, forfeited the rights of sovereignty over the territorial dominions of the Church. He has ever tempered justice with mercy in the administration of the civil government. And in the annals of his reign he sought by the most liberal concessions to be more upon his subjects the principle of true government—in our feelings and expressions of gratitude and admiration for what has been done by Victor Emanuel. We thank Him, God, that the hearts of the Irish and all our brethren are free. No counsel can prevail against the right, for God is with us. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Adams had a crowded house for his presentation of Wild Oats last night, and, in harmony with the encouragement given the play on the smoother and more pleasantly rendered than upon its first appearance. We have already reviewed Mr. Adams' clever and polished impersonation of the part of the fun-loving Irishman, but add a second testimonial to his success in the part. This afternoon, at the matinee, Mr. Adams appears as Claude Melnotte, in the lady of Lyons, and to-night as Jack De Moor, in Sculdes' tragedy of the Robbers.

John B. Gough.

When Mr. Gough visited this city for the first time, a year since, he met with a most cordial reception, but on the occasion of his visit, however, been drawn out to listen to any public lecturer; and great as were the expectations of the people, from his well-known reputation, they were more than realized. All who heard him before, with thousands of others, will be desirous of hearing him during his visit here next week. He is in excellent health, and has perhaps in his entire career never been in better form to do now. For dates, subjects, &c., our readers are referred to the announcement in our advertising columns.

Art and Stage Gossip.

Philadelphia is having a week of German opera.

George Vandenhoff is verging westward in his lecture tour.

John S. Clarke has been running a profitable week in Pittsburg.

Indianapolis has a troupe of Japanese jugglers with her this week.

Palmer has just finished a madonna that is regarded as the artist's best work.

The "Heathen Chinee" is delighted over the recent importation of a circus into the Celestial kingdom.

The receipts of a minstrel show in Michigan one evening were only sixty cents, whereupon the leader shot himself.

The funeral of Carl Anschuetz, a musician and composer, well known in New York, took place on Sunday last, and was attended by most of the musical organizations of the city.

Nilsson is not engaged to that fiduciary London banker, but to a Parisian gentleman of means and enterprise, one Auguste Baumann, who pose personal qualifications are papers so mad.

The last issue of Every Saturday has a picture of Frank Brette Harte that is said to be a very good copy of a very poor photograph. The artist and author has a face in its frontal view, neither surprises us—heavy, black side whiskers shadow an exceedingly pleasant countenance, and with a comprehensive moustache only half concealing the firm but kindly contour of the mouth. It is a very handsome face—a face that bears the mark of some rough experience in the world, but a face that has retained its best part of that of Ben. Adhem, as one who loves his fellow-men.

The Brooklyn Eagle doubts Max Strakosch, as Wilmers thinks:

"The papers are full of the ovation which the citizens of Chicago gave Mlle Nilsson. We believe in fair play, and we believe in very much in Max Strakosch's Swedes. Those Swedes in New York who took the horses from Nilsson's carriage and pulled her to the hotel were, perhaps ha, hired by Strakosch from Jas. Schonberger, slave dealer of the Back Bay Swamps, and rumor asserts most wickedly that they were "supes" coached by Strakosch for four hours to act like Swedes. It is a mean trick, and is as incredulous of Strakosch's Swedes—slightly."

We see by the Shelby Sentinel that Justin McCarthy has been engaged by a lecture association of Shelbyville. It is useless to say what he will do. We must ask what has he done? The judge, in examining a prisoner at the bar, will not accept promises of amendment as any indication of the past. I need not inquire how the Pope treated our people. History will write that when Pope Pius IX lost the temporal power the people regained their religious rights. Roman Catholics protest—we rejoice; and we are joined by the millions of noble men throughout this country and the world, who believe that liberty of conscience is a fundamental principle of true government—in our feelings and expressions of gratitude and admiration for what has been done by Victor Emanuel. We thank Him, God, that the hearts of the Irish and all our brethren are free. No counsel can prevail against the right, for God is with us. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

MARRIAGE AND WOMANHOOD.

The Lecture of Prof. O. S. Fowler at Masonic Temple Last Night.

PRACTICAL TRUTHS.

There is only one reason why the gentlemen who were so fortunate as to hear Professor Fowler on the subject of Manhood and Womanhood last night, expounding as he did, in a clear, forcible, and able manner the fundamental truths of our nature, should not have gone home better husbands and better men; and it is that they think themselves near enough perfection already. He exhibited and illustrated the great truth that love is the universal law of mankind, and that woman's weakness is in fact her strength. We are somewhat surprised that the series of lectures that have been given by him during the past week have not been better attended, though his audiences have been fair. If the truths discovered and promulged by him were heeded, men would surely become better and wiser and stronger and happier. By declaiming, and enforcing illustration and with reason, that the sure way to attain to the nearly ancestor pleasure on earth is in the love of one pure, guileless woman, and a single devotion to her, he strikes at the very roots of free-loveism and polygamy; and the powerful, peaceful inculcation of his homely truths would do more to abolish our troubles in Utah than all the armies that could be sent there.

He began by declaring that man is a mentality, and that, mind, is transmitted to his offspring, and on the parents depend whether their children are to be inferior, superior, in body and mind. The Deity instituted marriage; and promiscuous love is debasing to all the finer feelings and sentiments. Love should enter into marriage, for love MAKES the condition of building up manhood, and female diseases come of love broken down, and of a lack of tender and delicate dealing with the tenderer organism of woman. Promiscuous amatory pleasure undermines all the finer sentiments. You cannot circumvent the designs of the Almighty. The more love, the more happiness. Get yourself dead in love with your wife, and keep her in love with you. Woman was made to love, and to be loved.

Nature not only wants HIS, but the very highest order of life. Human beings can shorten or prolong the period of life of their offspring. The states of mind and body of the parents enter into the primitive creation of the child. And, genius-like, you have no business to curse your children by your wicked proclivities; and he who does so is accursed. Drink, when indulged to excess, takes hold of the strands of the system; they become contracted and shortened in their vital properties, and freedom to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Could those enjoying these blessings consistently oppose their extension to others. By whom was Rome freed—the Pope or Victor Emanuel He who assumes to represent God himself and to dispense righteousness, and, as it is in the New Testament which is good extra to God, to whose kingdom is not of this world, oppressed to every way those who believed in the one God—the true God. Just because they believed in him; while Victor Emanuel, the true Catholic, burst the fetters of Israel. Surely those who condemn the evils of the temporal power, take counsel together, which shall come to naught. He would give us a full exposition of the duty of the congregation to adopt and forward to Victor Emanuel resolutions expressing approval and admiration of his conduct and gratitude for the liberties conferred upon the Catholics of Italy. All were free in the progress of humanity among; but endorse his conduct.

He (Webb) has gone by for the reactionary measures of the Roman Catholics to succeed. Never again must the gross misgovernment of the Pope have sway. Never again must the children of Jew or Gentile, Turk or Infidel, be compelled together in the Ghetto, imprisoned and made the sport of tyranny.

What had the Pope done that he should be reinstated? It is useless to say what he will do. We must ask what has he done? The judge, in examining a prisoner at the bar, will not accept promises of amendment as any indication of the past. I need not inquire how the Pope treated our people. History will write that when Pope Pius IX lost the temporal power the people regained their religious rights. Roman Catholics protest—we rejoice; and we are joined by the millions of noble men throughout this country and the world, who believe that liberty of conscience is a fundamental principle of true government—in our feelings and expressions of gratitude and admiration for what has been done by Victor Emanuel. We thank Him, God, that the hearts of the Irish and all our brethren are free. No counsel can prevail against the right, for God is with us. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

Mr. Adams had a crowded house for his presentation of Wild Oats last night, and, in harmony with the encouragement given the play on the smoother and more pleasantly rendered than upon its first appearance. We have already reviewed Mr. Adams' clever and polished impersonation of the part of the fun-loving Irishman, but add a second testimonial to his success in the part. This afternoon, at the matinee, Mr. Adams appears as Claude Melnotte, in the lady of Lyons, and to-night as Jack De Moor, in Scudders' tragedy of the Robbers.

John B. Gough.

When Mr. Gough visited this city for the first time, a year since, he met with a most cordial reception, but on the occasion of his visit, however, been drawn out to listen to any public lecturer; and great as were the expectations of the people, from his well-known reputation, they were more than realized. All who heard him before, with thousands of others, will be desirous of hearing him during his visit here next week. He is in excellent health, and has perhaps in his entire career never been in better form to do now. For dates, subjects, &c., our readers are referred to the announcement in our advertising columns.

Art and Stage Gossip.

Philadelphia is having a week of German opera.

George Vandenhoff is verging westward in his lecture tour.

John S. Clarke has been running a profitable week in Pittsburg.

Indianapolis has a troupe of Japanese jugglers with her this week.

Palmer has just finished a madonna that is regarded as the artist's best work.

The "Heathen Chinee" is delighted over the recent importation of a circus into the Celestial kingdom.

The receipts of a minstrel show in Michigan one evening were only sixty cents, whereupon the leader shot himself.

The funeral of Carl Anschuetz, a musician and composer, well known in New York, took place on Sunday last, and was attended by most of the musical organizations of the city.

Nilsson is not engaged to that fiduciary London banker, but to a Parisian gentleman of means and enterprise, one Auguste Baumann, whose personal qualifications are papers so mad.

The last issue of Every Saturday has a picture of Frank Brette Harte that is said to be a very good copy of a very poor photograph. The artist and author has a face in its frontal view, neither surprises us—heavy, black side whiskers shadow an exceedingly pleasant countenance, and with a comprehensive moustache only half concealing the firm but kindly contour of the mouth. It is a very handsome face—a face that bears the mark of some rough experience in the world, but a face that has retained its best part of that of Ben. Adhem, as one who loves his fellow-men.

The Brooklyn Eagle doubts Max Strakosch, as Wilmers thinks:

"The papers are full of the ovation which the citizens of Chicago gave Mlle Nilsson. We believe in fair play, and we believe in very much in Max Strakosch's Swedes. Those Swedes in New York who took the horses from Nilsson's carriage and pulled her to the hotel were, perhaps ha, hired by Strakosch from Jas. Schonberger, slave dealer of the Back Bay Swamps, and rumor asserts most wickedly that they were "supes" coached by Strakosch for four hours to act like Swedes. It is a mean trick, and is as incredulous of Strakosch's Swedes—slightly."

We see by the Shelby Sentinel that Justin McCarthy has been engaged by a lecture association of Shelbyville. It is useless to say what he will do. We must ask what has he done? The judge, in examining a prisoner at the bar, will not accept promises of amendment as any indication of the past. I need not inquire how the Pope treated our people. History will write that when Pope Pius IX lost the temporal power the people regained their religious rights. Roman Catholics protest—we rejoice; and we are joined by the millions of noble men throughout this country and the world, who believe that liberty of conscience is a fundamental principle of true government—in our feelings and expressions of gratitude and admiration for what has been done by Victor Emanuel. We thank Him, God, that the hearts of the Irish and all our brethren are free. No counsel can prevail against the right, for God is with us. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

GEN. SAM. HOUSTON.

More About the Unhappy Termination of His Conjugal Relations.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

In the COURIER-JOURNAL of Tuesday last we published an article relative to the separation of General Sam. Houston from his wife, and his consequent retirement to the governorship of Tennessee only three days after marriage.

The paragraph was suggested by a statement from the Galveston News, which professed to remove the veil from the mystery of the old hero's heart by this strange narration:

What we know about this matter is so honorable to him that we should be glad to publish his private letter. We may premise that our information is derived directly from one now deceased, who, during her life, held a high position in one of this place, but add a second testimonial to his success in the part. This afternoon, at the matinee, Mr. Adams appears as Claude Melnotte, in the lady of Lyons, and to-night as Jack De Moor, in Scudders' tragedy of the Robbers.

John B. Gough.

When Mr. Gough visited this city for the first time, a year since, he met with a most cordial reception, but on the occasion of his visit, however, been drawn out to listen to any public lecturer; and great as were the expectations of the people, from his well-known reputation, they were more than realized. All who heard him before, with thousands of others, will be desirous of hearing him during his visit here next week. He is in excellent health, and has perhaps in his entire career never been in better form to do now. For dates, subjects, &c., our readers are referred to the announcement in our advertising columns.

Art and Stage Gossip.

Philadelphia is having a week of German opera.

George Vandenhoff is verging westward in his lecture tour.

John S. Clarke has been running a profitable week in Pittsburg.

Indianapolis has a troupe of Japanese jugglers with her this week.

Palmer has just finished a madonna that is regarded as the artist's best work.

The "Heathen Chinee" is delighted over the recent importation of a circus into the Celestial kingdom.

The receipts of a minstrel show in Michigan one evening were only sixty cents, whereupon the leader shot himself.

The funeral of Carl Anschuetz, a musician and composer, well known in New York, took place on Sunday last, and was attended by most of the musical organizations of the city.

Nilsson is not engaged to that fiduciary London banker, but to a Parisian gentleman of means and enterprise, one Auguste Baumann, whose personal qualifications are papers so mad.

The last issue of Every Saturday has a picture of Frank Brette Harte that is said to be a very good copy of a very poor photograph. The artist and author has a face in its frontal view, neither surprises us—heavy, black side whiskers shadow an exceedingly pleasant countenance, and with a comprehensive moustache only half concealing the firm but kindly contour of the mouth. It is a very handsome face—a face that bears the mark of some rough experience in the world, but a face that has retained its best part of that of Ben. Adhem, as one who loves his fellow-men.

The Brooklyn Eagle doubts Max Strakosch, as Wilmers thinks:

"The papers are full of the ovation which the citizens of Chicago gave Mlle Nilsson. We believe in fair play, and we believe in very much in Max Strakosch's Swedes. Those Swedes in New York who took the horses from Nilsson's carriage and pulled her to the hotel were, perhaps ha, hired by Strakosch from Jas. Schonberger, slave dealer of the Back Bay Swamps, and rumor asserts most wickedly that they were "supes" coached by Strakosch for four hours to act like Swedes. It is a mean trick, and is as incredulous of Strakosch's Swedes—slightly."

We see by the Shelby Sentinel that Justin McCarthy has been engaged by a lecture association of Shelbyville. It is useless to say what he will do. We must ask what has he done? The judge, in examining a prisoner at the bar, will not accept promises of amendment as any indication of the past. I need not inquire how the Pope treated our people. History will write that when Pope Pius IX lost the temporal power the people regained their religious rights. Roman Catholics protest—we rejoice; and we are joined by the millions of noble men throughout this country and the world, who believe that liberty of conscience is a fundamental principle of true government—in our feelings and expressions of gratitude and admiration for what has been done by Victor Emanuel. We thank Him, God, that the hearts of the Irish and all our brethren are free. No counsel can prevail against the right, for God is with us. He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

CITY FEATURES.

Kentucky Reports.

Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have recently reprinted several of the scarce volumes of the Kentucky Reports, and now announce as in press new editions of Metcalfe's Reports, volumes 3 and 4, and Ben. Monroe's Reports, volumes 17 and 18. These volumes have been long out of print, and have become very scarce. They are among the most important in the series of Kentucky Reports, and the increased demand for them has induced the publication of new editions.

Infant Baptism.

This is the subject selected by the Rev. J. A. Rooney, O. P., for Sunday evening, January 8th, at Weisiger Hall. Knowing the reverend gentleman's reputation as an able expounder of Catholic dogmas, we exhort all, both Catholic and non-Catholic, to be present on this occasion. The proceeds of the lecture are for the poor members under the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Universal Exposition.

68 Fourth street. The people's cheap store. Gents' under-shirts and drawers 40 cents. Woven corsets 75 cents, worth $1 25. Cheap cutlery, hosiery, &c. New goods opened daily. Send for a catalogue.

$5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

Seventy-five Cents

will buy a pair of the new kid gloves—the "Victor Emanuel"—at the Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth street. Catalogue of goods sent free.

Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household gods are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

The Mode of Baptism.

A verbatim report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Rogers, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmas, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

Suits of all kinds at Spickelman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

Corsets for dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Summary of the Chief's Report on the Organization and Employment of the Force.

From Col. Jenkins' report of the operations of the present police force during the last nine months, we take the following details:

The city of Louisville comprises within its corporate limits an area of twelve and one-third square miles, with one hundred and fifty miles of streets and alleys, and is divided into one hundred and forty miles to be patrolled, besides the open commons. With the present force only a single beat-patrol can be given to each district, each man having one-fifth of a square mile to guard. Sixty-four officers are detailed for patrol, besides the numerous duties incidental to his office.

The Chief recommends an increase in the police force, to be based on the following minimum:

One chief, three second lieutenants, fourteen sergeants (four of whom to be detective-s), 166 patrolmen, and two janitors to police-rooms—in all 201, or an addition of forty men. He considers the increase far beneath the exigencies, and only about half of what it should be.

He recommends that the salaries of the lieutenants and police should be increased, and not placed somewhat nearer to the salaries paid in other cities. The division lieutenants are only to receive the same salary paid to New York patrolmen.

THE DISCIPLINE

and moral of the force is very satisfactory to the Chief, who heartily acknowledges the hearty co-operation of his Lieutenants in carrying out his views and in making the force efficient in the performance of all its duties. The corrective measures adopted, which will not involve loss. On low and medium fines, and the goods so sold to be sold at wholesale, including furniture. The pinafore of the thieves, burglars, and other criminals in the habit.

In enumerating the details of business at the several station-houses, he reports that lodgings have been furnished to 961 strangers, most of whom were from other cities. We would infer from this fact that neighboring cities promptly put rid of the poor and penniless in their midst, and rent them away, regardless of their circumstances.

ARRESTS DURING THE YEAR.

The number of arrests made by the Metropolitan force were 7353; by the present force, 4,281, making a total of 5,094, besides 839 violations of city ordinances, for which warrants were taken out.

THE DOG WAR.

In addition to other duties the police killed 4,042 dogs between the months of May and September 5. This great canine slaughter is considered by some as only noticeable lessening in the number of dogs on the streets.

ARRESTS FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER.

Abuse of family, 81; accessory to murder, 3; assault and battery, 120; assault with intent to kill, 125; assault to rape, 3; attempted suicide, 2; ball wills, 9; bathing in city limits, 31; bench warrants, 14; boating on Sunday, 1; burglary, 8; breaking, 26; capias, 17; carrying concealed deadly weapons, 68; counterfeiting, 2; cruelty to animals, 4; cutting and wounding, 14; disturbing the United States army, 6; distributing public wealth, 1; drunkenness, 785; drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 1,642; fast and reckless driving, 56; felony warrant, 28; forgeries, 7; fugitives from justice, 18; gaming, 46; house, 14; highway robbery, 5; illegal voting, 4; indecent exposure of person, 3; inducing to desert, 6; keeping disorderly houses, 9; kidnapping, 1; lewdness, 18, lunacy, 39; manslaughter, 3; miscellaneous warrants, 56; murder, 3; obtaining money or property under false pretenses, 27; passing counterfeit money, 5; peace warrants, 126; perjury, 2; pawning stolen property, 6; prize fighting officers, 14; selling without license, 9; stealing, 466; stealing from vessels, 195; stolen cattle, 72; throwing missiles in the street, 12; using profane and obscene language in the streets, 62; vagrancy, 371; total arrests, 4,281; total arrests, 4,281; total by Metropolitan police, 733. Total, 5,014.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

Americans, 1,431; Irish, 1,145; Germans, 688; Scotch, 5; Welch, 2; Swiss, 3; Swedes, 2; Italian, 1; Spaniards, 3; Scotch, 16; Indians, 1; Jews, 11; negroes, 868; unknown, 34.

AGES OF THE SAME.

Under twenty years of age, 677.

From twenty to thirty years, 1,578.

From thirty to fifty years, 1,578.

Over fifty years, 448.

Unknown, 155.

Of these 3,634 were males, and 647 females. The ratio of arrests to population per month was 1 to over 215 inhabitants.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF ARRESTED PARTIES.

Discharged	1,001
Dismissed	122
Fined	1,354
Fined and held in bonds for good behavior	264
Placed under bonds for good behavior	143
Held to grand jury under bonds	204
Held to aid action of grand jury	33
Committed to county jail	1,359
Sent to Work-house	13
Sent to insane asylum	24
Sent to House of Refuge	23
Sent to House of Reformation	12
Delivered to United States authorities	11
Delivered to officers from other states	1
Delivered to officers from other counties	1
Died	1
Total paid	5,094
Balance on hand	86

CENSUS.

The Chief, under instructions, required the police to ascertain the number of horses and cattle in the city, which footed up 4,436 horses, 2,707 mules, 2,337 cows, 2,924 oxen, 7,378 hogs, 728 sheep. Total, 18,482.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the department for salaries were $102,208 46; for incidentals, $5,218 55. Total, $116,054 83.

The Chief makes many practical suggestions for reducing the expenses of the department, before and more in consonance with the wants and demands of a city with the population and extend of territory embraced in Louisville.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 7.

No business in the Police Court yesterday.

Regular stragglers at the station-house Thursday night.

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid of this city number 502 members.

The trial of Celestine Thompson, for grand larceny, is set for Wednesday, January 18th.

Marriage license were issued yesterday to Edward O. Clifford and Laura Edwards, Charles J. Keck and Mary Cannon.

Hope Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., through their trustees, Joseph Hoffman and Jacob Goodwin of deceased members one-half barrel of flour.

The protracted meeting at Wesley Chapel still continues. Four accessions to the church Thursday night.

Jack P. Hannon will have the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL at the postoffice news stand to-morrow morning.

The Socialist St. Paul's Episcopal Church will meet this evening in the new mission, Rector, Dr. Pise, on Main, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The grand jury of the Criminal Court yesterday distributed fifteen bills of indictment, making thirty bills returned since the commencement of the term.

The grand jury failed to find a bill against Albert Meek (colored), who was arrested some time since charged with stealing a pair of socks from a market-woman.

The grand jury will remain in session all of next week. They are making a thorough investigation of all alleged crimes and misdemeanors that come to their knowledge.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Chisty B. C. Smith to Patrick Moran, lot N ° 28 Lower Sixth street, plat 37, $2600; Patrick Moran to Chisty B. C. Smith, 25 by 120 feet, block 29, Griffin track, $100.

Another little waif was floating around the upper end of the city yesterday, in search of a mother. Vengeance was threatened, and a scene of blood anticipated, but a pitiful supply of green-backs stayed the wrath of the off-added party.

James Welton, who was convicted at the present term of the Criminal Court of grand larceny, will appli through his counsel R. C. Sands for a new trial. The arguments for the application will be heard by Judge Dunlap on Wednesday, January 18.

There was a full attendance, yesterday afternoon, of all the teachers, at the first meeting this year, of the New Albany Teachers' Institute. Rev. R. H. Naylor delivered a very